



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Defense Minister Says Abeche Calm Following Attack

AB2501105594 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Calm returned to Abeche, the capital of the Ouaddai Region, today. The inhabitants of Abeche woke up yesterday to sustained weapons fire. Some elements of the Chadian National Front [FNT] attacked the military garrison and the Gendarmerie. This attack left 29 dead among the attackers and two among the government forces. Defense Minister Mamadou Regui immediately went to the site. For the moment, the situation is under control, and the people have resumed their normal activities, as the minister of defense explained in a statement this afternoon in Abeche. Here, Minister Mamadou Regui speaks to our special correspondent Solomon Ngartha.

[Begin Regui recording] Soon after our arrival, (?we noticed that) the situation was quite alarming. We saw some fighting. We saw dead bodies almost everywhere in the town, and we still heard shooting here and there.

After the agreement, the elements of the FNT gathered here in Abeche. They numbered about 400. They were waiting to be absorbed into the army, but unfortunately there were some constraints here and there [words indistinct] that they were deceived by some individuals—by people who have left the other fronts to come to Abeche and some accomplices in the town of Abeche. These elements mutinied and broke into the storerooms here and looted more than 400 weapons, took ammunition, and began the attack. After some hours of intensive fighting, the Chadian National Army got control of the situation. When we arrived here, the town was already under the full control of our elements. The survivors managed to flee in many directions. Searches are currently going on. Our troops are all over the place. We have organized searches in the town of Abeche, but—as you know—the town is very big. It is the Gendarmerie that is carrying out this search. These elements, it is said, infiltrate [words indistinct] by midnight, we saw some elements who were stealing and who broke into people's homes here and there to steal.

Since this morning, the situation has been calm. The town has begun to come back to life. Shops have opened. It is true that it not all the shops, but there are traders who have already opened the doors of their shops and have begun working. The town is quite lively. I have met with some traders. I have met with traditional chiefs and village chiefs and unit heads. We discussed many issues and I told them that their security is guaranteed. I personally engaged myself to search for these [words indistinct] in the Army and in the Gendarmerie. We have seen some elements who are currently under (?detention) and who will be brought before court.

Concerning the FNT elements who are in flight, I mean those in flight who are hiding somewhere in the town or are very far away in the bush, I still extend to them a hand of reconciliation. They must surrender. Their security will be guaranteed because the agreement is still valid provided they return. I think that they have heard the appeal by their leader, the chief of staff, (Dawuud), who was with us today. He launched an appeal. He has asked them to return. Well, if they return, their lives are guaranteed and we will take all the measures necessary to have them brought into the Army, have them organized, and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Congo

U.S. Envoy's Residence Reportedly Hit by Gunfire

AB2401110294 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 94

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Gunfire from street fighting in a suburb of the Congolese capital Brazzaville, has hit the American ambassador's residence prompting him to take refuge in the city center. Heavy arms fire echoed across the southern suburbs of Makelekele and Bacongo throughout the day yesterday. The American ambassador lives near Bacongo which, like Makelekele, is a stronghold of opponents of President Pascal Lissouba. An American diplomat said about 50 bullets hit the ambassador's residence during fighting between police commandos and opposition militias. The area has been sealed off by security forces loyal to Mr. Lissouba for about a week since the disappearance of a member of the presidential bodyguard.

Sao Tome and Principe

Supreme Court Recognizes 2 Political Parties

AB2401210094 Paris AFP in French 1919 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Sao Tome, 24 Jan (AFP)—The Supreme Court in Sao Tome and Principe last weekend legalized two new political parties, the Independent Democratic Action (ADI) and the People's Alliance (AP), official sources announced today in Sao Tome. The ADI, headed by Gabriel Costa, who is currently President Miguel Trovada's adviser for legal and political affairs, had earlier participated in the 1992 municipal elections as an "independent group" and won in the Cantagalo district, south of the Sao Tome island. Cantagalo is an "area of influence" of the head of state.

Mr. Costa's participation was challenged at the Supreme Court by the ruling party, the Party of Democratic Convergence (PCD-GR) whose arguments were rejected by the Supreme Court.

The People's Alliance was formed in Lisbon and its supporters are mainly Sao Tome immigrants in Portugal, as well as children of Portuguese nationals of Sao Tomean origin who left the archipelago at its independence in 1975. The AP is headed by Carlos Espirito Santo, who is currently living in Portugal.

Multiparty politics was introduced in 1990. So far, the country has four political parties, three of which are presented in parliament.

Zaire

Plenary Session Continues; Executive Committee Debated

AB2401214594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Program hosted by reporter Imana]

[Text] The negotiators from the High Council of the Republic [HCR] and the Parliament met once again at the Palace of the People today. Contrary to yesterday's session, only one item was on the agenda for today's meeting: namely, the formation of the definitive executive committee of the legislative body for transition period. Our reporter, Kabamba Kasongo, who was at the Palais du Peuple, is in the studio with details on the session:

[Kasongo] It is worth correcting that this evening's session had three items on the agenda, not just one item. These three items are the formation of the executive committee, as you said, the presentation of the final report on the political consultations, and also the presentation of the information gathered from those who participated in the formation of the various commissions. Those are the three items on the agenda for the session at the Palace of the People. The session began at 1715 [1615 GMT] instead of 1500, as previously announced. As you know, people always report for meetings late, and one must wait until a quorum is reached before opening the deliberations. The deliberations are still going on and might continue beyond 2200.

The two officials who led the two delegations to the political consultations read out the names of the candidates proposed by the two political groups for membership to the executive committee. The first head of delegation was Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, who took the floor

to read out the names of the four candidates selected by the Political Forces of the Conclave [FPC]. The reading of the names was done in accordance with Article 10 of the draft agreement, which says—and I quote—the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAL] and the FPC will have the same number of members in the executive committee of the HCR, transitional parliament, unquote. This was confirmed yesterday by Monsignor Monsengwo, who said that each side will propose four candidates.

The four candidates announced by Nguz A Karl-I-Bond are as follows: (Ange Luni Bembe), former speaker of the National Assembly, for the post of first deputy chairman—the chairman of the HCR, transitional parliament, is still Monsignor Monsengwo in accordance with the consensus reached by the two political sides—Kabimbi Ngoje for the post of second deputy chairman; Professor Nguvi Nduba for the post of first secretary and rapporteur; Vangu Mambwene for the post of second secretary and rapporteur. This list was welcomed by applause from the entire palace without any protest. But the USORAL's list, which was presented by Chairman Gizenga, who led the FPC delegations to the negotiations, generated lengthy debates that are still going on in the hall.

[Imana] What were the reasons for the debates?

[Kasongo] Before answering your question, I will first give the names. Mr. Gizenga, on behalf of the USORAL, read out four names: Mr. Joseph Ileo for the post of first deputy chairman, Christophe Lutumbula for the post of second deputy chairman, Lawyer Chinkinla for the post of first secretary and rapporteur, and Valentin Mubaka for that of second secretary and rapporteur. Actually, the USORAL simply presented its former executive committee, and this is why there was a protest by the Allies, who are now gathered within what is known as Rally of the Forces for Democratic Change.

It was Fredy Mulongo who took the floor to strongly protest the composition of the executive committee proposed by the USORAL. Mr. Mulongo's protest was caused by the fact that the Allies were not contacted when this list was being drawn up. Many people also took the floor to intervene and challenge the list proposed by the USORAL, and this is why the deliberations are still going on right now.

Djibouti

Opposition Front Decides To Intensify Armed Struggle

LD2401211894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] In Djibouti the United Opposition Front is hardening its stand. The group has convened in Addis Ababa for the past three days and has decided to intensify the armed struggle to, I quote overthrow the dictatorship. This latest move represents a shift in strategy since these opponents had advocated a dialogue with the authorities during their last meetings. Ghislaine Dupont asked Mohamed Ahmed Issa, president of the Opposition Front, the reasons for this shift.

[Begin Issa recording] All of the proposals we made to Hassan Gouled's government led to nothing. We, and our FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy] allies, have come here to discuss the new strategy to be adopted. Since Hassan Gouled's will not understand and rejects all proposals and solutions for a dialogue, we have decided to spread the struggle throughout the entire national territory. We have decided to adopt this solution. Therefore, the intensification of the armed struggle will be carried out by the [word indistinct] wing, that is by (?FRUD) and the (?FFD). As far as we are concerned, we are the political wing; we will join the other opposition to carry out our political action within the country, so we did not come here to take refuge in (?Addis Ababa).

Ethiopia

Hijacker Seeks Asylum; Plane Leaves for Addis Ababa

EA2401160094 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] An Ethiopian Airlines Boeing jet that was flying from Dakar, Senegal, with 32 passengers on board was hijacked and forced to land in Italy. The Boeing 757 passenger plane, which was flying to Addis Ababa from Senegal via Bamako and carrying 32 passengers and 11 crew, was hijacked yesterday evening. The plane's hijacker, Getachew Mulate, surrendered to Italian police after forcing the plane to land at Italy's Ciampino Airport. There were no casualties among the passengers or crew. The plane has left Italy for Addis Ababa, according to Ethiopian Airlines.

According to AFP in Rome, the 25-year-old Getachew Mulate, who hijacked the plane wielding a knife, has asked for political asylum in Italy.

All-Amhara People's Organization Discusses Self-Rule

EA2401162194 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Professor Asrat Woldeyes has told an All-Amhara People's Organization [AAPO] meeting in Addis Ababa

that there is no need of a government for a people who can administer themselves in the absence of the rule of law and police. Supporters of AAPO, who met yesterday to celebrate the second anniversary of the organization, also were heard to say that a nationality group capable of using its own language is a black frence [Amharic for "white man"], the inference of which means a black as civilized as a white man.

Observers said that the supporters of AAPO's anniversary meeting, presided over by its chairman Prof. Asrat, were at first preoccupied with singing the songs of war. Prof. Asrat said the day was the holiest of holidays and he wanted it to be celebrated that way every year, adding that his organization should wait for the outcome of the struggle beginning the day after the transitional government continues to rule by means of guns [as heard]. One of the points read out at the meeting says: We should hold our flag high once these racists who reduced our 3,000-year-old history to 100 years are annihilated.

Kenya

Government Steps Up Operations Against Arms Dealers

EA2401170094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The government has intensified operations against illegal arms dealers along the Kenya-Sudan border, the Turkana District Commissioner (Simon Mutogwa), has said. He said there would be no compromise on matters of Kenyan security and asked wananchi [citizens] to report suspected leaders to the police. He was reacting to allegations by the Turkana North MP, Mr. Japheth Ekidor, who alleged that people from outside the district were in Lokichoggio with the intention of buying arms from the Sudanese.

FAO Says Nation Faces Serious Food Crisis

EA2401161794 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 94 p 4

[Report by Lilian Nduta]

[Text] Kenya requires to import 1.4 million tonnes of cereals this year to avert a looming famine, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says. The UN agency says in a special report on food supply situation and crop prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa, that the food scarcity in the country is due to disastrous crop harvest last year. The report says the poor harvest was realized through a combination of erratic rains in high potential areas, reduced fertilizer application and localized ethnic disturbances.

It adds that the food crisis has been worsened by the presence of a large number of refugees and serious drought in the pastoral areas.

The report is the first issue of a series prepared by the FAO global information and early warning system on food supply situation, cereal import and food aid requirements for developing countries.

The report lists Kenya among 15 poor countries which face exceptional food emergencies in Africa. It estimates that Kenya will need 724,000 tonnes food aid of which 100,000 tonnes is emergency food aid for drought-affected and displaced people.

However, the report gives favorable prospects for the 1993/94 short rains crop whose harvest commences next month in most parts of the country. FAO says short rains were received in the major growing areas in late November and early December.

The report adds that there was a likelihood of good harvest this year through large stocks of fertilizer and farm inputs carried forward from previous season. The report says the current estimate of 2.2 million tonnes was far below the average for the last five years. It says the situation has been eased by the cross-border trade which has enabled large quantities of maize to cross into Kenya from Uganda.

Total commercial imports, including cross-border trade and purchases on the international market are forecast at a maximum of 713,000 tonnes.

The report says other cereals such as rice and wheat are expected to be imported through the private sector but added that there was still little incentive for maize importation.

The FAO report further adds that the government's ability to import commercially has been constrained by financial problems.

Somalia

General Morgan Reportedly Returns to Kismaayo

AB2401193394 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT
24 Jan 94

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 24 (AFP)—General Mohamed Hersi Morgan, former defence minister and son-in-law of deposed president Mohamed Siad Barre, has returned to his Kismaayo stronghold, a United Nations spokesman said Monday [24 January].

General Morgan was welcomed back to the port town Sunday by around 1,000 supporters following a decision by UN forces operating in Somalia to lift an order banning him from the area.

Morgan accompanied his return to one of Somalia's most sensitive towns with an appeal for his supporters to "work together for peace," UN forces spokesman Chris Budge said.

Many observers see the southern port as a likely flash point if the civil war between forces loyal to self-proclaimed interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed and rival warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid re-erupts. The run down of UN forces and withdrawal of United States forces is seen as raising the chances of new clashes. The slimming down of the UN contingent is set to gather pace in February with the current force of 23,318 falling to around 16,000 by the end of March, Budge said. At its height, the UN force stood at 30,000.

US, French, German, Greek, Italian, Norwegian and Turkish contingents are scheduled to leave Somalia by April with their replacements due in the next few weeks.

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali complained at the end of January that governments had ignored his request for extra troops for Somalia.

With a force of 16,000 the UN would have to forego moves to disarm Somalia's fighting factions and limit itself to protecting ports, airports and relief supplies, Butrus-Ghali said.

Meanwhile, the United Nations special representative in Somalia, U.S. Admiral Jonathan Howe, met Monday with General Mohamed Abshir Musa in Bossaso in northeast Somalia. Musa, whose party dominates the region, is tipped as a possible intermediary between Aidid and Ali Mahdi because of his contacts with both camps. Musa could be asked to kick-start stalled peace negotiations in Nairobi, sources close to UN forces said.

Morgan's banishment followed a bloody struggle for Kismaayo with his warlord rival Colonel Omar Jays. Jays, closely allied to Aidid within the Somali National Alliance, has also been freed to return to Kismaayo but his whereabouts are unknown. "Apparently he is still in Somalia," Budge said.

Somaliland Interior Minister Outlines Independence Aims

PM2501114094 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
24 Jan 94 pp 1, 4

[Report by Yusuf Khazim: "Somaliland Sets Up Its Army; Referendum on Independence To Be Held in July"]

[Excerpts] London—The "Republic of Somaliland" has decided to hold a referendum in July on its independence from Somalia. It has also announced the establishment of the first vanguards of its national army, 6,000-strong, and the nucleus of a national police force.

In this context, a "Republic of Somaliland" delegation begins a series of meetings in London today, Monday. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Musa Bihi Abdi [name as transliterated] told AL-HAYAH yesterday that Somaliland's independence has become a reality, "and we will explain to British officials the latest developments in our country.

We will also seek their recognition of our independent state, as well as development and economic aid. Our people have decided on independence through conferences held by tribal chiefs and leaders in Somaliland, which enjoys security and stability. We currently have a government, the second since the announcement of the republic, a legislative council (parliament), and senate. And we have recently announced a national charter, which sets a date for a referendum on independence in July. And the parliament has recently approved the committee assigned to draw up a draft constitution for the country." [passage omitted]

Bihi admitted that "undisciplined armed elements" still control the airport of Hargeysa, capital of Somaliland. However, he played down the effect of this on the central authority's role. He said: "We were faced with the same problem last year with undisciplined elements which were in control of Berbera port, which is now under our control. We are currently working to regain the airport peacefully. We are aware that the groups controlling the airport are running this vital facility well, and we are in contact with them."

The Somaliland interior minister criticized the United Nations and its second operation in Somalia, UNOSOM-2. He said: "It is obstructing our efforts to consolidate our independence. This is why we have rejected and continue to reject the UN attempts to dispatch forces to our country and to impose its rules on us." He said that his country's government has invited several states and regional and international organizations to supervise and observe the impartiality of the referendum. He stressed that "the referendum will be conducted on the date set, even if the United Nations refuses to supervise it."

Somaliland Official Assesses Recognition by Djibouti

AB2401135794 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Josephine Hazely]

[Text] The self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland scored what it considered a very little victory this week in its battle for international recognition when neighboring Djibouti became the first country to acknowledge Somaliland as a state in its own right. Somaliland has unsuccessfully been calling for international recognition ever since it broke away from Somalia two years ago. Somaliland's minister of water and mineral resources, Mr. Mohamed Ali Ateye, is passing through London at the moment. In our studio, I asked him what difference, if any, recognition by Djibouti would make:

[Begin recording] [Ateye] Well, if you are talking in terms of financial aid, it won't make much in terms of rehabilitation or reconstruction that we need desperately, but some companies will be willing to...[pauses] who are interested in the, maybe, the oil prospection in

our country were insisting that they will wait for some legal understanding, recognition from some countries. And we hope this is the beginning of having the world community to focus their attention on why Djibouti has opted for this and then follow the logical reason behind it. [sentence as heard]

[Hazely] Tell me, how difficult has it been for a country like Somaliland to pull through to get investment etc., etc., as a result of you not being recognized by the world community?

[Ateye] Well, indeed, yes, it has been very difficult for us to do anything apart from.... [pauses] Because the whole infrastructure collapsed, all the institutions have been disastrously either demolished or robbed and whatever little that we do operate on now is purely on the entrepreneurship and the efforts of the local businessmen who are facing very acute difficulties in trying to export the livestock which is the major earner for dollars and, you know, for...[pauses] revenue for the country. And we are suffering. I mean all the aid that we receive is mostly through NGO's [nongovernmental organization:], which are operating on humanitarian basis and all of them would like to operate on an emergency basis. Nobody is looking into the long-term [word indistinct] or developmental inputs, and this could only come through [word indistinct] camps and bilateral....

[Hazely, interrupting] Why should people recognize you, anyway? I mean, what have you in Somaliland to offer the international community, politically or economically?

[Ateye] Well, the reason is.... [pauses] Well, I do agree with you if you say what do we have for the world. I mean, we are taking care of ourselves. We are trying to develop democratically, and we are asking the world community to see us here in terms of...[pauses] to be allowed to determine our own future. I don't know how to say it. I mean, what will we offer the world in terms of recognition and that is....

[Hazely, interrupting] Well, the world is....[pauses] You interdepend on each other. I mean you either have to have some political support or some economic support or some mineral support or natural resources, otherwise they are not going to take you—your call for recognition—seriously, are they?

[Ateye] Well, I am trying to say today....[pauses] I mean, our position is a bit tight, and let us expect that most certainly it will not be always like this because our country—I mean, there could be resources. We have the fisheries. We have reasonable....[pauses] I mean, the studies that have been taking place in our country so far before the civil war started, there was this reasonable assumption that there is hydrocarbon and petroleum deposits over there, and there are also some mineral deposits [sentence as heard]. And we could be, I mean, of course, contributing to the world and partly playing our

part if, you know, when we take off. But at the moment, you know, we need a bit of development and standing up.

[Hazely] Now, you are here in Britain, and, hopefully, you say you will be seeing the Overseas Development Ministry officials and some officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry here in London. What would be your message to them?

[Ateye] We are submitting our proposals for helping us to build the institutions of security and peace, to strengthen them. I mean, we have resolved it politically, and we have made institutions to look after this and fulfill the requirements. But what we need is institutional support, and this is what we are expecting and asking governments like this government to help us build and strengthen these democratic institutions like the [words indistinct] police force or demobilization of the Army militia or the judicial system and things like this. I mean, these are the major aspects we will be looking after. [end recording]

Uganda

Museveni, Isayas Discuss Development, Trade

EA2401191594 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Bilateral talks between Uganda and Eritrea have opened in Kampala as President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea began a four-day state visit to Uganda.

In his brief remarks during the opening of the talks, President Museveni said, in order to promote trade between Uganda and Eritrea, it will be highly beneficial to rely on businessmen in the two countries. He added that businessmen are crucial in promoting trade because they have to control themselves in their daily transactions and are also disciplined by fear of bankruptcy. Mr. Museveni noted that there is a complementarity [as heard] between the two countries and it is important for businessmen to study and carry out a survey, especially on items that can be offered by each country for the sake of profitable interaction. He said that Eritrea can also offer salt and other products to Uganda while Uganda can give grain and other food products to Eritrea. President Museveni noted that air links are crucial for businessmen to carry out trade. He said that businessmen need to be facilitated with fast and reliable means of travel so that they are able to carry out transactions profitably. He added that it is important for Eritreans and Ugandans to interact so as to dispel the problem of ignorance and lack of information that hinders easy exploitation of available opportunities.

On his part, President Afewerki said that there is need to harness economic cooperation at regional and subregional levels in the context of the higher competitive global markets. He expressed gratitude to the people of Uganda for their hospitality shown to him. He commended the leadership of the National Resistance Movement, which he said has given him enlightenment on how to approach and stimulate the economy to ensure growth and development as well as an approach to bilateral cooperation. He noted that the relationship between the two countries is essential and could be implemented in the subregion which has many opportunities to offer. [passage omitted]

Guerrilla Groups Decide To Suspend Armed Struggle

EA2401205194 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The Uganda National Democratic Alliance [UNDA] and the Uganda Federal Army [UFA], which have been fighting a guerrilla war against the ruling NRM [National Resistance Movement] government, have resolved to suspend their armed struggle and join fellow Ugandans in trying to influence the history of the nation through nonviolent means. In a telefax message signed in London today, the chairman and commander in chief of the organization, Mr. Sam Luwero, said the leadership of the alliance had also decided to dissolve the organization, close its offices in London and cease the publication of "Focus on Uganda" which has been the mouth-piece of the UNDA/UFA. The leadership of the UNDA/UFA had further decided to accept the Uganda Government's assurance that all former members of the UNDA/UFA shall not be prosecuted and are free to return and join other Ugandans to help the government in its task of democratic process presently going on in the country.

In addition, the UNDA/UFA pledged their total solidarity with the Uganda Government in all its endeavors to establish a pragmatic process of true democracy in Uganda. The statement said the decision was in recognition of the fact that the NRM government has gone some way in trying to implement most of the elements encompassed in the UNDA manifesto of November 1991. The decision was also prompted by the fact that the people of Uganda are currently involved in an ongoing constitution-making process.

The statement stressed that it is imperative that all peace-loving citizens in our country give (?this venture) a chance. The statement added that continued military action is no longer a viable option for the UNDA/UFA struggle.

We must, the statement said, avoid turning our country into another Somalia, Liberia, or Bosnia. That is why the leadership of the UNDA/UFA said we (?heed) this directive. They instructed all members of the UNDA and officers and men of UFA to immediately observe an unconditional cessation of all hostilities against the NRM government.

Government, ANC, Alliance Fail To Reach Agreement

MB2501054694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Hopes that a last-minute constitutional agreement between the government, the African National Congress [ANC], and the Freedom Alliance can be reached have been dashed yet again. After 7 hours of talks in Pretoria that went into the early hours of this morning, the three sides failed to reach consensus on an inclusive constitutional deal, but they agreed to meet again later on today. Both government negotiator Roelf Meyer and ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa said after the talks that they did not see much of a chance for agreement dealing with the Freedom Alliance's point of view. Conservative Party negotiator Dr. Corne Mulder indicated afterwards that the only deal which would be acceptable to the Freedom Alliance was a package which dealt with the alliance's demands.

Mandela Interviewed on Election, Presidency

LD2501112394 London ITV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Interview with Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, ANC, by presenter Jon Snow on 24 January; Mandela is in Johannesburg, Snow is in the London studio; from the "Channel Four" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Snow] What message do you have for those voters who are not your natural constituents?

[Mandela] It is perfectly reasonable that some people should have reservations, but it is the task of our organization to put our policy to them, explain it as fully as possible, and leave it to them to decide. I am convinced that we have the best policy in the country and that there is no other political organization which has got a policy as progressive as we have, a policy that takes into account the aspirations of all our peoples and which is in a better position to address their basic needs.

[Snow] Now, over the weekend President De Klerk has called the ANC a party of violence that has lost control of its supporters. This is pretty heavy stuff so early in the campaign. Is there any truth in it?

[Mandela] Well, Mr. De Klerk is the last person to make that accusation, because the task of maintaining law and order and making sure that there is no violence is that of the government of the country.

[Snow] The relationship between you has been very critical in order to get us to this point. Now that the campaign is underway it sounds as if that relationship is already under very great stress?

[Mandela] No, that is a misleading impression because we have never ceased to exchange views on matters of common interest. This last week we have met twice and

have had very fruitful discussions. But in the course of the campaign it is likely that we will say very cruel things about each other, but that does not affect our ability to come together whenever it is necessary to address the problems facing the country.

[Snow] Well, now can we look at what you are promising the electorate. Let's first start on the question of violence. What is the ANC going to do in government to try to contain what is happening in the townships, particularly amongst young people where it is practically out of control?

[Mandela] Well, again that is not a correct impression because although the young people are angry and are justified in being angry, they are at the same disciplined—when you give them a lead they listen and they follow. As for the question of violence—after a democratic government has been installed, a government which has state power and which has got the will to put an end to the violence will receive the support of the population. Our problem is that we are dealing with a lame duck president and government who is completely weak, and unruly elements have taken advantage of that.

[Snow] On the economic front, Mr. Mandela, the ANC has a close relationship with the Communist Party of South Africa; it has talked of nationalization, of redistribution in the past. What is the economic policy briefly to be?

[Mandela] Well, I think as far as the question of the Communist Party is concerned, that is a nonissue as far as we are concerned. We are not even prepared to discuss it. As far as our economic policy is concerned we are not following any particular model. Our concern is to have sufficient resources to address the basic needs of our people, like the high level of unemployment, lack of housing, education, and medical facilities, electricity, lack of running water, roads—all those things. Any particular strategy which will enable us to address these problems we will adopt.

[Snow] Well, now can I just touch upon what happens with Winnie Mandela after the election. She is very well placed to get a good cabinet position in the post-independent government, in the multiracial government. What kind of reassurances can you give people—given that she has had to face such serious charges under the old regime?

[Mandela] She is a very popular figure and I think that any government when it decides on allocating portfolio's will consider the influence which a particular individual commands.

[Snow] Well, can I just ask you finally about yourself. we are talking at six o'clock in the morning. I gather you have been up already for an hour and a half, obviously you are extremely fit but an enormous amount depends on you. This is going to be a most exhausting campaign.

[Mandela] Well, as soon as I have finished with this interview I am going to take my coat and walk to the game reserve. That is where I am going to relax for the next five days. We are trying to find opportunities, in the midst of a very heavy program, of relaxing and resting, and I think that will enable me to go through some of the strenuous assignments which I would be given during the next three months.

[Snow] I gather that before we talked this morning you have already been through a regime which is pretty similar to that which you used to undertake in prison?

[Mandela] Well, I was explaining just the other day that this is something that is part of our system, not because I have wanted to but because of the experiences I have had, and to that extent I am grateful that I am able to get up as early as possible and do some solid work before others start.

[Snow] Do you not feel terribly exhausted at the end of the day?

[Mandela] There are days, of course, when I do feel tired, but generally speaking at the end of the day I have got a feeling of accomplishment that I have done a good day's work which has been productive and that is very inspiring indeed, and you go back feeling that your day has been worthwhile, and you have done some good for the country and for your people.

[Snow] They say you are 76—it is hard to believe. How old do you feel?

[Mandela] Well, they say that old age is part of your spirit, and if you think you are young you will naturally feel young, if you feel you are old and defeated you will feel old and aged. And I try to think I am younger than I am.

ANC Says 4 Members Tortured by Bophuthatswana Police

MB2401205194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—Bophuthatswana police detained and tortured four African National Congress [ANC] Eastern Transvaal officials before releasing them on Sunday, the ANC's region claimed on Monday. Homeland police spokesman Col Dave George could not immediately confirm or deny the claim, saying officers did not enter brief detentions for questioning into a common register.

The ANC Eastern Transvaal region said in a statement deputy regional secretary Phillip Radebe, his driver Mandla Mholongo, and regional organisers Ephraim Mogale and Piet Mello were arrested at Moretele 2 on Sunday and taken to Hammanskraal security offices.

They were interrogated, kicked, punched, burnt with cigarettes and warned not to set foot in Bophuthatswana again, and were then released.

The four had gone to Marapyane village at Moretele 2 to attend an ANC meeting. Voter education material such as calendars, pamphlets, stickers, ballot papers and personal notebooks were confiscated, the ANC said.

Col George said the men should forward their complaints through police headquarters or lawyers.

Official Discusses Country's GATT Classification

MB2401170894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 24 Jan 94

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—South Africa would not stand to benefit a great deal from being classified as a developing country under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, according to a director of the GATT Secretariat. Speaking in Johannesburg on Monday, negotiations services division director David Hartridge said the terms of tariff preferences for developing countries in GATT had been exaggerated.

"Those developing countries which have grown fastest are those most exposed to world markets," he said. "Preferences can be withheld from any country and can be withdrawn at any time, and they have tended to be least generous for products where developing countries are competitive suppliers."

South Africa has considered seeking a reclassification of its GATT status as a developed-country to a developing-country as its economy is heavily dependent upon primary exports and imports of capital goods. However, he said that some sectors of the country's economy were highly competitive, and it had advanced infrastructure and strong financial and educational institutions.

The United States and other developed countries have resisted South Africa's reclassification as it is one of the world's top 30 trading nations. Mr Hartridge said instead South Africa should seek to integrate itself more fully in the world economy through increasing trade liberalisation.

"The best strategy might be to strengthen bilateral relationships with major trading partners... rather than to rely on developing-country status as a claim to preferential treatment." The country would not only enjoy better access to foreign markets but also, more importantly, the beneficial effects of competition and stable trade policies on the efficiency of the economy.

The GATT Secretariat has estimated South Africa's average tariff reduction, according to its offer, would be 28 per cent and the tariff structure considerably simplified. Mr Hartridge said this would greatly benefit the country's manufacturing sector: "It is very hard to plan and cost production when the price of essential imports can be raised at any time in response to demands for protection from inefficient local suppliers."

PAC's Toboti Warns of 'Chaos' Over Suspension

MB2501121794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152
GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Umtata Jan 25 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] National Director of Publicity Waters Toboti on Tuesday warned of chaos if he were to be suspended from the organisation for speaking out of turn. He told Radio Transkei he had not been told about his suspension, nor had he received any correspondence on the matter.

The PAC on Saturday suspended three members—Mr Toboti, Central Transkei Regional Secretary Mfanelo Skwatsha and Azanian National Youth League member Chargin Mabaso—with immediate effect for violating procedures by raising party issues with the media.

Mr Toboti Said: "It is very easy to start chaos and difficult to stop it. I don't want to participate in the death of the PAC. If they suspend me then 'die poppe sal dans' ('the sparks will fly')".

He said he had been tried and convicted by PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander on the advice of "thugs". The PAC said it would comment later on Tuesday.

Democratic Party on ANC Position on Township Campaigning

MB2401194694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824
GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Monday sharply criticised African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela for saying his organisation should "consider" allowing all parties to campaign in townships. DP PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] election spokesman Lester Fuchs said Mr Mandela's weak endorsement of free and fair elections was not shared by certain prominent ANC and South African national civics organisation members on the ANC election list.

"Khabisi Mosunkuthu, Dan Mofokeng and Moses Mayekiso have all indicated the DP will not be allowed to canvass in the townships," he said in a statement. He said that if Mr Mandela was serious about a free and fair election he should remove from the ANC's election list the names of all those not committed to allowing other parties to campaign in townships.

National Party To Release Candidate List

MB2501121994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The National Party's [NP] list of candidates for the coming election is virtually finalized and will be released during the party's federal congress next week. Our political news staff reports that at least one former member of the ANC's [African National Congress] armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation],

is included in the list along with several new faces to politics. Unlike the ANC, the NP will not draw up a consolidated national list. Each province will have a list for the national assembly and for the provincial government.

Comments on ANC, SACP Actions

MB2501075794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2313
GMT 24 Jan 94

[Statement by the National Party]

[Text]

National Party Accuses a Devious SACP of Concealing the Truth

The constitutional clause which determines that once members have been elected to Parliament under the banner of one party, they have to resign if they leave the party or switch parties means in practise that the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party] will not be able to go their separate ways after the election.

The SACP and the ANC are now locked together as a single entity for the full duration of the next term of parliament. ANC denies that the SACP is playing an important role in the ANC and will continue to do so, do not take this reality into account.

According to National Party information, the following people amongst the first 50 on the candidates list, have been members of the SACP until recently:

Joe Slovo; John Nkadimeng; Essop Pahad; Jay Naidoo; Raymond Suttner; Ahmed Kathrada; Tito Mboweni; Ronnie Kasrils; Thenjiwe Mthintso; Sydney Mufamadi; Blade Nzimande; Thozamile Botha; Aziz Pahad; Steve Tshwete; Penuell Maduna; Jeff Hadebe; Billy Nair; Dullah Omar; Philip Dexter; Moses Mayekiso; Alfred Nzo; Chris Dlamini; Alec Erin; Gertrude Shope; Gill Marcus; Mohammed Valli Moosa; Peter Mokaba

Apart from these names there are six more possibilities.

The SACP is now desperately attempting to conceal the facts. For example the statement that Mr Ahmed Kathrada's membership has expired years ago is simply not true. On 7 January - just over two weeks ago - Mr Essop Pahad SACP NEC [National Executive Committee] member stated openly (CITIZEN 7 January 1994) that Mr Kathrada is still a member of the SACP. It is quite clear that the ANC is now embarking on a strategy to conceal the full extent of their influence in the ANC and on the ANC's candidates list.

Communist Party Denies 'Spate of Strategic Resignations'*MB2501074494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2130 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—The SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] on Monday denied a National Party [NP] claim that there had been a spate of "strategic resignations" from the SACP recently to hide its influence on the African National Congress [ANC] in the future parliament.

At a media briefing in Johannesburg, the SACP said 16 of the top 50 candidates on the ANC parliamentary list were SACP members and not 27 as claimed by the NP at the weekend. SACP Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin challenged the NP to produce proof of any other SACP members on the ANC list of 200 candidates for the national assembly.

He said there had been a "flurry of resignations" from the SACP in 1990 after it was unbanned, but none since. He denied there were any "sleeping party members". The SACP produced a copy of the ANC list of candidates with the names of 34 SACP members marked.

Mr Cronin admitted SACP members made up an "embarrassing" 16 of the top 50 on the ANC list, but stressed these members had achieved their positions in terms of their records as activists.

SACP Central Committee members who briefed the media were at pains to point out there had never been a SACP candidate list. "Early last year we decided not to have a list, but to rely on a democratic and open (selection) process," Mr Cronin said.

The ANC candidate list released last week had been adjusted, Mr Cronin revealed. This had been done to ensure a third of the nominees were women and that members of groups such as the ANC-led Patriotic Front, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the ANC Youth League were adequately represented. However, the first 85 names on the list were in the order of the number of votes they had received.

The list was topped by ANC President Nelson Mandela, followed by Cyril Ramaphosa, Thabo Mbeki, Joe Slovo, Pallo Jordan and Jay Naidoo. The SACP had three names in the top 10: Mr Slovo, Ronnie Kasrils and Sydney Mufamadi.

Former known SACP members such as Ahmed Kathrada and Mac Maharaj no longer belonged to the party, the media was told. Mr Kathrada had allowed his membership to lapse and Mr Maharaj had not rejoined the party when he re-entered politics after a break in 1990.

SACP members elected to Parliament on the ANC ticket would be bound by it, Mr Cronin said. He said according

to the new constitution, party members were not allowed to cross the floor to form a separate political bloc or to join another party without losing their parliamentary seat.

He admitted there was a risk the SACP could lose its identity, but it was a necessary risk. "The key thing (after the April 27 election) is to unify South Africa."

Fellow Central Committee member Essop Pahad said a decision to form a separate party caucus had not been taken. He expected a healthy debate among ANC parliamentarians, and if not the SACP would "manufacture" one.

Names of Right-Wing Transitional Members Published*MB2401151894 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Jan 94 p 2*

[Text] The first names of the most prominent leaders of the alternative right-wing transitional authority announced yesterday led to discontent among many Orange Free State [OFS] right wingers. Only one of them is in this body.

Mr. Kobus Beyers, MP for Virginia, is the only senior member from the OFS. The rest are from the Transvaal.

All the significant right-wing leaders, including AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche, constitute part of the right-wing transitional cabinet. CP [Conservative Party] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg will be the "president".

HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais is the only right-wing leader not serving in the transitional authority.

Our correspondent in Bloemfontein reports that the OFS right-wing contingent, who complained yesterday, were particularly perturbed about the omission of OFS members such as Parys's MP Pieter Gous and OFS CP leader Abrie Oosthuizen. It was disclosed to BEELD that Brakpan MP and the party's former parliamentary chief whip, Frank le Roux, is the speaker of the transitional authority.

The two deputy chairmen are Mr. Casper Uys, MP for Barberton, and Reverend Mossie van den Berg, chairman of Radio Pretoria.

MP for Brits, Mr. Andrew Gerber, is the chief whip.

The other whips are Mr. Karel Schoeman, MP for Nigel; Mr. Daan du Plessis, MP for Roodeplaat; and Mr. Beyers.

BEELD has also been told that the AVF's [Afrikaner National Front] Executive Committee, composed of 12 members, will form the cabinet with the four members of the Directorate of Generals of the AVF.

The Executive Committee consists of Dr. Hartzenberg—chairman; Dr. Willie Snyman, CP deputy leader; Mr. Fanie van der Westhuizen of Pretoria as treasurer; Mr. Jurg Prinsloo, MP for Roodepoort; Mr. Jan Hoon, MP for Kuruman; Mr. Dries Bruwer, MP for Lydenburg and chairman of the Transvaal Agricultural Union; Mr. Cor de Jager of the Mine Workers' Union; Mr. Nic Celliers, director of the Iron and Steel Trade Union; Mr. Terreblanche; Prof. Ben van Rensburg, president of the Transvaal Municipal Association; Dr. Wally Grant; and Mr. Douw Steyn of Nelspruit.

The directorate consists of General Constand Viljoen who is chairman, Lieut. General Kobus Visser; and Major General Tienie Groenewald.

Closer cooperation regarding the "cabinet" and the "ministers'" portfolios will be announced at a rally on 27 January in Pretoria. Representatives from about 200 city councils, who have already expressed their approval for an Afrikaner homeland, will also be present.

Ambassador Exchange With Jordan Planned

MB2401195594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 24 SAPA—The Kingdom of Jordan and South Africa would soon exchange ambassadors, Jordanian Senate leader Ahmad al-Lawzi said after meeting South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Monday. The Jordanian Government leader is heading a Jordanian delegation on a visit to South Africa to reciprocate Mr Botha's visit to the Arab state last year. Mr al-Lawzi was speaking after a luncheon hosted by Mr Botha.

Mr Botha said the two countries would establish a joint committee to investigate areas of co-operation in the fields of agriculture, trade, commerce, mining and culture. Mr Botha said he had been impressed by Jordan's economic recovery in the aftermath of the 1991 Gulf War when 300,000 jobless Jordanians who returned to their homeland had to be accommodated economically.

Mr al-Lawzi said his government wanted to take the initiative in setting up ambassadorial ties with South Africa. One of his aides said Jordan was looking for a suitable property for its ambassador who would arrive in South Africa within weeks.

Free State Farmers, ANC Agree on Future of Province

MB2501072594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The [Orange] Free State Agricultural Union and the ANC [African National Congress] in a historic agreement have accepted joint responsibility for the future of the province. The ANC's Mr. Patrick Lekota said after a meeting with the union's executive committee in Bloemfontein that he had come to a better understanding of the concern and problems of farmers. He affirmed the

ANC's commitment to guaranteeing farmers' security and said he would recommend the submission of a comprehensive report to the union regarding joint responsibility in promoting regional development. The union's president, Dr. Pieter Gouws, welcomed the ANC's commitment to security and expressed the hope that this policy would be implemented.

Paper Views Significance of Zulu King's Pretoria Visit

MB2501092894 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 20-22 Jan 94 p 5

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "End-game for negotiations"—article published in English]

[Text] The visit by the Zulu monarch, King Zwelithini Goodwill Zulu, to the State President in Pretoria this Monday brought a healthy dose of realism to the political scene.

It is difficult to imagine how anybody could believe that the 200-year old Kingdom, the mightiest in Africa, could simply vanish. But that is exactly what would have happened—on paper at least—in terms of the deals President de Klerk and his chosen partners in the SACP [South African Communist Party]/ANC [African National Congress] alliance had secretly struck. Not even the name of KwaZulu appeared in the constitution they had cooked up together. Well, he seems to have now understood the implications of what his communist negotiating partners had hoodwinked him into accepting. He was, by all accounts, prepared to go to almost any lengths to accommodate the King and his Kingdom.

Was it the 50,000 people on the lawn outside his office that focused his mind, or was it the rather blunt dressing down he got from the King?

Either way, there was another important lesson to be learnt from Monday's events. It is that the self determination of peoples is a reality that will play a decisive role in our future. The Zulu people issued a blunt warning that their rights will be ignored at the country's peril.

Pretoria seemed to have grasped the lesson. But it is a fair bet that the ANC's jockey, the SACP, will never learn the lesson. It will stick to its class analysis, no matter what. The government still has it within its power to ensure that sanity prevails. If it fails now there will be conflict. And the NP [National Party] government will not escape the blame.

President Discusses Future of Radio Pretoria

MB2401192794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The dilemma created by Radio Pretoria's continuing broadcasts received attention at the highest level today. President de Klerk discussed the controversial station's future with telecommunications minister, Piet

Welgemoed, and Post Master General Ters Oosthuizen. They haven't issued a statement yet.

Radio Pretoria was still broadcasting today four days after the supreme court had ordered the Afrikaner Kulturbond [Cultural League] to get the station off the air. The Kulturbond lodged an application this morning to appeal against the court order. A date for hearing the application has still to be fixed.

At Radio Pretoria's Donkerhoek premises the station is guarded round the clock. Last week two officials of the Post Master General's Office were turned back at the gate. Mr. Oosthuizen says the officials did in fact have the necessary know-how for sealing the transmitter, but they were not allowed in.

Afrikaner National Front To Establish Radio Station

MB2501065094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] is to establish its own radio station, possibly as early as the middle of next month. The Volksfront has recently bought 13 steel high-tension masts from Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], which it will convert into radio transmission antennas. Its planned FM service will stretch from Hartbeesfontein in the western Transvaal, through the Orange Free State to Bloemfontein, and from there to Upington in the northern Cape.

In addition to Radio Pretoria, which is still broadcasting illegally, four radio transmitters were recently set up in the Orange Free State, and a fifth is being built in Bethlehem. According to an Eskom spokesman, the high-tension masts were purchased for 350 rands each, possibly at an auction or by tender.

Police Appeal to Former Officers To Rejoin Force

MB2501120194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Cape Town Jan 25 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] has again appealed to former members to re-join the force to provide sufficient manpower for the April 27 elections. SAP Public Relations head Maj-Gen Leon Mellet said in a statement on Tuesday it was of the utmost importance that as many competent former SAP members as possible be reinstated. "Every available member will be required for duty over the next few months," he said. Gen Mellet urged interested former SAP members to approach their nearest manpower acquisition office for further information. He said the appeal was not aimed at members who had retired at pensionable age, those who had taken early retirement or had retired for medical reasons.

South African Press Review for 25 Jan

MB2501135594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Clear ANC Economic Policy Required—"As the outflow of capital increases alarmingly, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals calls on the ANC [African National Congress] to help staunch the flow," notes a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 January. "What is required, he says, is a final and clear statement on the organisation's economic policies. Many of South Africa's older citizens would also like the ANC's comment on disturbing speculation that a new government will scrap a major tax concession on retirement annuities. Stals is right: uncertainty is contributing to the flood, and the ANC should speak loud and clear before it is too late."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Policy Contribution to Balance of Payments Exaggerated—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 January in a page 8 editorial notes that Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals "blamed uncertainty over the ANC's economic policy for most of the R[and]10bn [billion] outflow" in the second half of 1993. According to Stals the "pre-election ANC ambiguity could worsen the haemorrhage on the capital account of the balance of payments. But Stals is probably exaggerating the contribution of ANC economic policy—or lack of it—to balance of payments problems." "Most foreign banks do not want to make commitments beyond April," but the reason for that "probably has more to do with political stability than with ANC economic policy." So the ANC will be careful about responding to Stals's call for a clearer ANC economic policy, "as it balances the risk of losing votes with the knowledge that no major turnaround in the balance of payments can be expected until after the election. It should nevertheless place more emphasis on its commitment to financial discipline."

SOWETAN

S. Africa Able To Influence Events in Lesotho—South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's "smugness over what is happening in Lesotho is discomforting," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 January. "South Africa was involved in the various military governments that have affected that kingdom's fortunes. There is no doubt that South Africa is able to influence events in Lesotho in various ways. It can close the border gates and, at best, can send in armed forces to help Mokhehe. There is no need for Botha to be so smarmy about the misfortunes currently befalling this unhappy country."

Furore Over 'Communists' on ANC Election List—A second editorial on the same page says the "furore over the number of SACP [South African Communist Party] members in the ANC's parliamentary list is amusing but

shows the hard ball that will be played in events running up to the elections." In the election fight the ANC's opponents will "deliberately forget or ignore the fact that the link with the SACP goes back many years. There will be an attempt to use the communist bogeyman to scare white voters from the organisation. And while all this is quite silly, it will be the way in which the elections are to be fought."

BEELD

Zulu Leaders Must Reconsider Boycott Strategy—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 January says in a page 8 editorial: "When King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi began to beat the ethnic drums last year over the so-called elimination of the Zulus, BEELD warned that fires were being fanned which could be difficult to douse." "The stay-away action which was planned as a show of strength to coincide with the king's meeting with the state president was purportedly not arranged by Mr. Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party, but that is purely academic. The IFP leader, who has always strongly opposed any stayaways and consumer boycotts by the ANC and its allies on account of the economic disruption caused, this time gloated over the Zulu nationalists' actions. The fires which have been fanned for the past months flared dangerously on the Reef in the form of vehicle hijackings, intimidation, arson, violence, and even loss of life. These actions by the followers of the two leaders will not promote their cause or win them new friends in the black community or even among moderate whites. The politically 'neutral' Zulu monarch has now been dumped knee-deep in the political arena—a step he might regret. There is an urgent need for the two leaders to think seriously about their boycott strategy. It is based on incorrect facts and misconceptions and is being spurred on by misplaced political ambitions."

Dialogue Needed on ANC Reconstruction Plan—A second editorial on page 8 points out: "There is no doubt that the ANC's plan for economic and social reconstruction has fundamental shortcomings. The question is, what must be done to ensure a better and more workable plan?" BEELD concludes: "We firmly believe there is a growing number of white South Africans who accept the realities of their fatherland, and understand that they will be asked to make sacrifices. But then the demands made on them must be realistic and fair, and above all must not be perceived as punishment. If the ANC takes note of that, the basis will be laid for a sober debate on an explosive issue."

'Limited Violence' Not Easily Controlled—General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Afrikaner National Front, AVF, speaks of 'limited violence' to achieve the Afrikaner homeland. He might believe he can keep it limited, but I am not so certain," argues Willie Kuhn in his "Political BEELD" column on page 10 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 January. "One example suffices: It appears that there is an onslaught on members and property of the ANC in the Orange Free State. One cannot be sure who is responsible, but it would be surprising if it were not the right wing. Let's assume this pattern continues. Does Gen. Viljoen believe there will be no reaction? We will then be back in the eighties; violence begets violence."

Mandela Outbursts Against De Klerk 'Inopportune'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 January in a page 10 editorial criticizes Mandela's "two-facedness". "Mr. Mandela accuses President de Klerk of orchestrating violence in the townships with the aim of stopping the ANC from winning the April elections." BEELD questions why Mandela resorts to this when he and De Klerk are presently engaged in talks to try and find a solution to the violence in black townships. "Or does he want to wreck this peace plan for the townships?" One can understand that the ANC, co-responsible for "the bloody political battle in black townships," is eager to win the election, but then one at least expects a future state president to be more careful when talking about the present head of state. His unproven allegations are not promoting the political climate and feeds the general idea that "what he says today contradicts what he says the following day." This will affect his credibility.

"The first welcome fruits of joint control over the security forces are being reaped," notes a second editorial on the same page. "The ANC's announcement that a campaign is to be launched in unrest areas on the East Rand to 'educate' residents to accept the police and Defense Force and to stop attacks on them, is a direct result of the extensive democratization process currently underway in the country." "The sooner other organizations copy this example, the quicker the quality of life will improve for all South Africans." The ANC should, however, refrain from creating the perception that the security forces are an extension of any particular political grouping, for this will only exacerbate existing problems. "Ultimately, it is the community in general that must make the security forces feel welcome."

Angola**Update on Events at Talks; No Accord on Principles***MB2401201694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] The Angolan peace talks continue in Lusaka, Zambia. No agreement has been reached on specific principles on forming the national police at today's meeting. Pedro Maneul reports.

Good evening. The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have not yet reached agreement on specific principles. The main document from the mediators and observers was readjusted during separate meetings held this morning. These readjustments, called coordination of language, should have been finished late this afternoon [words indistinct] mediators submitted documents to be examined by the negotiating teams.

We say the readjustments should have been finished late this afternoon, because this information has not yet been confirmed due to the press blackout [preceding word in English]. The readjustments would have transformed the document by the mediators into a final text, since this would come after the the negotiating teams replied to the document that UN's Alioune Blondin Beye presented to them last Thursday [20 January]. On that occasion, the document was already known as a proposal from the mediators and observers for the final discussion of specific principles. But since a proposal is just a proposal, replies can either be positive or negative.

Thus, some readjustments have been suggested. Now, some sources say that the [words indistinct] intermediary stand of the mediators and observers on specific principles. The sources say that with this stand the negotiators should propose signing an agreement on the principles under discussion. Sources say this agreement could be reached tomorrow, if UNITA does not complicate issues further. The government has always said yes to proposals by the mediators and observers.

Beye Wants Police Discussions To End 25 Jan*MB2501081494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94*

[Text] The Angolan peace talks will continue today with separate meetings, the aim of which is to wind up discussions on the specific principles that will guide the future national police force. Radio Angola correspondent Pedro Manuel reports from Lusaka:

[Begin Manuel recording] Good morning. The documentation is nearly ready for a definitive discussion of the specific principles. Today will see the continuation of separate meetings to discuss the document that mediators and observers presented on 20 January and that suffered some adjustments yesterday afternoon.

It would appear that there will be lots of work to be done today. Analysts say that UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye does not want to put off the resolution of the National Police issue to tomorrow. Moreover, those analysts report that the atmosphere at the talks is reasonable and that the UN special representative would like to take advantage of those conditions to speed up the proceedings. It is said that the National Police issue should be closed quite soon and the document drawn up by the mediation and the peace process observers seems to indicate precisely that. [end recording]

Wrapup of UNITA Reports on Clashes With Government**Various Shelling Attacks Noted***MB2401174694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Talks may be under way in Lusaka, but the situation is one of war in northern Angola. Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in that part of the country, said the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, General Staff continues to use regular forces in its offensive against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Last weekend, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] used its self-propelled artillery to shell an area northeast of Ucuia, in Bengo Province, and the area of (Quicabo), north of Caxito. The clashes were quite intense, killing more than 30 civilians, wounding dozens of people, and destroying homes.

Meanwhile, Americo Chivala, the Vorgan correspondent in Cabinda, has reported the presence of Cuban soldiers in the area of N'gange. Those soldiers are ready to come into action via the sea and to provide support to forces deployed on land. Our correspondent reports that those Cuban forces are artillery and military engineering experts.

It is worth noting that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Northern Command last week inspected all units entrenched in Uige, Zaire, and Bengo Provinces. The FALA Northern Command promised people in those areas that its forces would do everything in their power to defend the lives and interests of the people.

It has also been reported that clashes have taken place in Huila Province. Vorgan correspondent Silva Aleluia reports that the MPLA-PT air force continues to carry out air raids against UNITA-controlled areas. Meanwhile, the FAPLA forces left the city of Lubango on 21 January in the direction of Cacula and are now waiting for reinforcements. Silva Aleluia also reports that the number of people killed as a result of shelling on 20 January has now risen to 14. More than 20 people were

seriously wounded. As in northern Angola, the FALA Huila Province Command has already taken the necessary passive and active measures to defend the people.

Attacks Said 'Compromising' Talks

MB2401174494 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement of Angola has accused the Angolan Government of carrying out fresh attacks and said such action is compromising the Angolan peace talks taking place in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

UNITA's information secretary, Mr. Jorge Valentin, said the atmosphere at the United Nations, the mediator of talks which began in November, had been positive so far, but said government actions were creating mistrust and pessimism among negotiators. Mr. Valentin said the peace talks which had led to agreements in principle on various military and legal matters would be interrupted if the international community did not speak out against an increase in government military action.

'Presence' of Cuban Soldiers Noted

MB2501125594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Excerpt] There are new developments to the war in Angola, notably the massive presence of Cuban soldiers. At this stage, intense clashes are taking place in the areas of Ucuva and Ambriz, in Bengo Province. In view of this aggression, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] were called on to defend the people. The FALA commander for the Northern Region has already inspected National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] army units so that they can now defend the people, who are always the principal victims, whatever war it may be. Felix Miranda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Miranda recording] Intense clashes continue in the areas of Ucuva and Ambriz. In the face of the war situation imposed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force and [words indistinct] it cannot be said that [words indistinct] but people continue to perish by the dozens. Many seek refuge in their farming areas, but to no avail, because bombs follow them there. The people are the principal targets sought by the MPLA-PT troops. According to a military source, the UNITA troops continue to put up great resistance to the enemy whose ranks this time include a new element: Cuban forces.

Despite this scenario, FALA armed forces day was celebrated in Zaire Province on 24 January. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Portuguese Police Actions Viewed

MB2501091594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Reports from Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, say Portuguese police are cooperating with their Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] counterparts. Reports even say that Portuguese police are preparing to compete with Spanish in the training of personnel and, if possible, to reequip the MPLA-PT's Riot Police.

The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel learned from reliable sources today that a Portuguese National Republican Guard, GNR, team made up of two senior officers visited Luanda earlier this month to discuss concrete cooperation proposals. This source also disclosed that (?10) MPLA-PT policemen left for the Portuguese capital soon afterward and are currently undergoing training at the GNR Training Center.

Observers believe that Portugal and Spain are already involved in a war of influence over the Angolan police force.

One thing is certain: In the midst of all this, the Angolan people do not have food, but they can now count on a beefed-up police corps, which should ensure intensified intimidation and repression.

Status of Prisoners Detailed

MB2501083194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The Angolan Human Rights Association has described as worrisome the conditions experienced by political and other prisoners in Luanda's jails. That association says that some 60 people perish in jail every month because of the subhuman conditions they face. Many succumb to physical brutality, others because of physical exhaustion caused by terrible hygiene conditions in jail.

In a report it published recently, the Angolan Human Rights Association noted that there were many detainees who had not been charged but who were serving long sentences. No health care is given, even though serious and contagious diseases are common in those jails.

In the third quarter of last year, an Assembly of the Republic team visited the jails and found the situation there to be cause for much concern. At the time, that team promised to work to improve the situation, but nothing has changed so far.

According to a source here in Jamba, that situation benefits the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, whose idea it was to order the construction of those jails.

Three Ministers Implicated for Corruption*MB2501083094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94*

[Text] Corruption is running rampant within the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government's ruling clique and it continues to be widely reported by various Angolan circles.

COMERCIO E ACTUALIDADE magazine, which is published in Luanda, yesterday described as corrupt three ministers in the government headed by Marcolino Moco. Those ministers are: Agriculture Minister Isaac dos Anjos, Territorial Administration Minister Paulo Kassoma, and Norberto dos Santos, minister for assistance and social reintegration. COMERCIO E ACTUALIDADE magazine also reports that those three government officials have formed a building society that participated in the construction of four factories on the outskirts of Luanda costing the Angolan Treasury some \$10 million.

That magazine also accused Agriculture Minister Isaac dos Anjos of having received a large commission from the recent importation of farming tractors.

In addition to these developments, Roberto de Almeida, an MPLA-PT deputy to the National Assembly, has asked the government to open an inquiry into the recent importation of 300 Mercedes Benz vehicles intended for Luanda government officials. Roberto de Almeida described that measure as irresponsible and counterproductive in view of the country's current situation, marked by a deeply impoverished economy, serious food shortages, and a very high inflation rate.

Charges Detailed*MB2401190194 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in
English 1610 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Three Angolan Government ministers have embezzled public funds including 10 million dollars intended for building four (?separate) factories in Luanda.

An independent business magazine, the weekly commercial ACTUALIDADE, alleged that the three ministers have set up a real estate company and three other funds with an Angolan businessman nicknamed as Mr. (Antonio Mosquito). The men accused of embezzlement were Agriculture Minister Isaac dos Anjos, Territorial Administration Minister Paulo Kassoma, and Minister of Assistance and Social Reintegration Norbeto dos Santos.

Similar charges were laid against the three during a session of the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] which suspended a corruption debate on 21 December.

FRG Decision on Angolan Refugees Hailed*MB2501080894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94*

[Text] At long last, those Angolans who had sought refuge in the FRG have finally received permission to reside there. The Federal Parliament met in Berlin on 20 January and approved a proposal by the United Greens Party 90 requesting political asylum for slightly more than 600 Angolan citizens who had sought refuge in the FRG. Only a few days ago, it looked unlikely that they would obtain such permission because of differences among the country's authorities.

The stance adopted by the Federal Parliament in Berlin has done much to resolve the problems of Angolan refugees in that country. It comes in the wake of a tug of war between the senator for home affairs in Berlin and (?15) Angolans who had sought refuge with Catholic and Protestant churches.

Human rights organizations across the world have praised the stand adopted by the Federal Parliament in Berlin, adding that it has greatly lessened the dangers faced by those Angolans because of the Luanda regime's policy of tribal genocide and extermination of all people who do not fall in with its political views.

Current State of Industry Assessed as 'Gloomy'*MB2401184594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] We are in 1994. The present state of the Angolan industry is truly gloomy and worrisome because of an almost total paralyzation of productive activity during 1993, reducing production levels to less than 30 percent. This situation, created by the destruction of infrastructure, lack of raw materials, and the obsolete state of equipment, caused major imbalances in the present economy, which is characterized by an ever increasing inflation.

The occupation of some industrial areas by the war-mongering National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], such as Huambo, the second biggest industrial province in the country, influenced to a large extent the low level of production registered during 1993, particularly in the fields of food, beverages, and confection.

In financial terms, the industrial sector received \$35.4 million for operational programs on a quarterly basis, but the Angolan industrial sector needs \$700 million for its rehabilitation. Of the \$35.4 million, more than \$8 million were used to obtain raw materials, mainly wheat and corn flour, yeast, and wheat grain. The remaining amount was given to companies that had raw materials but needed other essentials to produce commodities.

Importing raw materials served as a foundation for the Angolan Industrial Association to hold trade fairs to exhibit products produced in the country. Strategies and priorities to reorganize and develop Angolan entrepreneurship and privatizations were defined in 1993, although the process has been moving slowly. Measures liberalizing prices and giving management autonomy where possible, were also implemented. Thus, work is under way to transform state units into commercial elements. There are still some difficulties. These include the fact that an adequate economic atmosphere does not exist, the need for a consolidated and experienced entrepreneurship, as well as shortage of equipment, financial resources, technology, and management.

In the very short-term, the fundamental objective is to be able to increase the utilization of available resources in the fields of industry, capital, and labor, thus guaranteeing minimum levels of efficiency. Accordingly, the government's strategy in 1994 should be to make use of good points and eliminate weak points. Good points are an abundance of natural resources, excellent conditions to obtain energy at low prices, the geopolitical situation, and the agricultural, livestock, and fishery [word indistinct]. Weak points would be the war situation, the destroyed industrial sector, excessive bureaucracy and restrictions to free initiative, the shortage of modern and trained national entrepreneurs to carry out productive activities, and restrictions to foreign investment, among other things.

The prevalence of restrictions and limitations, viewed as weak points, must have evidently affected the rate of the utilization of productive capacity, which was less than 30 percent during 1993. The manufacturing industry was one of the sectors with serious reductions. Thus, its production, after suffering a 75 percent decline from 1975 to 1976, experienced an increase from 1977 to 1983, and once again a decline from 1985 to 1994.

Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased from 200,000 in 1970's to less than 70,000 in 1993. To reduce the high rate of unemployment, the government must define some strategic parameters to formulate a re-industrialization plan. Hence, there is a need to draw up a program with general and specific actions, such as guaranteeing a minimum production program for viable food industries. There is also a need to encourage production in heavy industry, which is currently experiencing a small injection of fresh money to advance forward and to adopt measures aimed at improving the efficiency of the enterprise sector and developing Angolan entrepreneurship and privatization.

In the mining sector, the 1993 production results were below the planned levels because the vast and rich diamond-producing areas were paralyzed, following their occupation by UNITA warmongering forces led by Dr. Jonas Malheiro. In view of this situation, the production by the Angola National Diamond Enterprise [Endiama] totalled 20,000 monthly [words indistinct],

50 percent of normal activity at Lucapa and Zage, presently known as Andrada.

During the first six months of this year [as heard], Endiama saw its production reduced \$300 million, because the Cuango diamond area in Lunda Norte Province was paralyzed. Illegal diamond trafficking reached alarming proportions, to the value of \$500 million, forcing the government to adopt urgent measures to halt it. These measures included restricting people's movement in areas with the most diamond activity. What is more, proposals by foreign investors to exploit other minerals, such as granite, marble, and lime, particularly in southern Angola, cannot be realized because of the war imposed on us by UNITA's warmongering wing, led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Lesotho

Radio Updates Situation; 11 Civilians Injured

MB2401175794 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The situation in Maseru continues to be quiet but tense, and some shops and firms around the city were closed before midday today following yesterday's heavy shooting between the warring factions of the armed forces. Many workers returned home early for fear of being hit by stray bullets lest the fighting resumes. However, the minister of information and broadcasting has appealed to workers to carry out their normal duties and not rely on misleading reports by foreign media.

Following the army feud, property and many residential houses in Maseru have been hit by stray bullets. The areas affected are: (Koadeng, Kwasaneng, Haramehedi, Apatoemi) [word indistinct] hospital and (Hatsulu).

As the situation continues to reach high proportions, the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, has held meetings with the representative of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, Mr. Joe Legwaila, church leaders as well as political leaders, in a bid to seek a solution to the crisis.

The honorable minister of health and social welfare, Dr. Khauhelo Ralitapole, says 11 civilians have been injured following the skirmishes between two factions of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force. She said this today, after inspecting damage at the National Health Training Center, NHTC, adding that the amount of damage caused will take the government some time to repair. Dr. Ralitapole said nurse trainees had been evacuated last Saturday to the Lesotho Cooperatives Center, while patients of Botsabelo and Mohlomi had been transferred to Mofokeng and Queen Elizabeth II hospitals respectively. She reiterated the prime minister's appeal to the warring factions to lay down their arms.

Speaking at the same inspection, the director of NHTC, Mrs. L. (Maguthu) appealed to nurses nearer to these hospitals that have admitted these patients to go and

help. After this inspection Dr. Ralitapole visited the injured at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital.

Foreign Nationals Leave

MB2401181994 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Reports from Maseru say many foreign nationals quit the Lesotho capital in compliance with warnings from their embassies amid rumors that rebel troops were preparing for new offensives against loyalists military positions. The embassies were also evacuating non-essential staff across the border to neighboring South Africa after fierce gunfire and mortar exchanges yesterday between the rebel army factions. Scores of expatriates and local families were seen fleeing Maseru. The Education Ministry ordered schools closed today.

While life returned to relative calm in the streets after yesterday's skirmishes, many people heeded a warning to remain indoors broadcast over Radio Lesotho. Loyalist soldiers grouped at Makoanyane Military Base on a hill overlooking Maseru were seen today positioning armored vehicles on the hillside.

RSA's Botha Comments on Events

MB2401202694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] There is still an uneasy calm in Maseru today following a weekend of renewed battles between two rival military factions. A Lesotho Government spokesman said all attempts to get the warring factions around the table had failed.

Mr. Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, says that at this stage he is not considering sending the military into Lesotho, but that South African soldiers are being deployed along the border to monitor events. Mr. Botha emphasized that South Africa would not recognize a new Lesotho Government that came into power by a coup, adding that South Africa will even consider imposing sanctions against it.

[Begin Botha recording in English] There may be politics behind this. There may even be an attempted coup behind the present trouble in Lesotho and that is why I made it clear to the Lesotho people, and to the defense force, that this government will under no circumstances recognize any government that comes into being in there in an irregular fashion, and particularly through violence, and that we would close the border. And that we would take other steps, which we can take, we can withhold funds from the customs pool which will make it impossible for a government that takes over by force, to govern that country successfully. [end recording]

Storm clouds hung over Maseru today, but for local residents the sound of thunder was a welcome relief from the sound of machine gunfire. Five soldiers have been killed since the fighting broke out 10 days ago. Schools in the capital were closed today and some shops and

government offices closed early today. The last sound of gunfire died down at about 0000 GMT this morning, but there are rumors that renewed fighting could break out by tomorrow morning. Foreign embassies in Maseru are monitoring the situation closely and some are ready to evacuate their members if fighting resumes.

[Begin Gerhard Visser, South African Ambassador to Lesotho recording] I spoke to my staff members—some of them have been here for about three years—they told me that the present troubled situation is much worse than the previous coup in 1990 when General Ramaema overthrew General Lekhanya. Because the present situation is so unpredictable it is really very difficult to make decisions without causing any panic within the South African Community here. [end recording]

Soldiers from the Royal Lesotho Defense Force headquarters took up positions in the hills just south of Maseru late today and are believed to be waiting for the soldiers from the Makoanyane barracks to make the next move. Mr. Leeiso Serutle, principal secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said today that until the two factions talked to the government they won't know what the fighting is really about.

[Begin Serutle recording in English] They wanted to take the government by force, and I'm not quite clear whether this is true or not. But, yes, your guess is as good as mine. [end recording]

Government Seeking International Help

MB2501053094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The Lesotho Government has acknowledged that it has no control over two rival army factions currently fighting each other and says it is seeking international help to resolve the crisis. The Lesotho Information Ministry said that the government had no contact with either faction and that it was uncertain of their actions. It is reported that about 150 loyalist soldiers are fighting against eight rebel companies to keep the ruling Basotho-land Congress Party in power. Diplomatic sources said the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Commonwealth were trying to mediate a solution. A peace initiative is also being launched by the Frontline States. South African troops are keeping a close watch on the border, but there are no immediate plans to cross into Lesotho. The situation in Maseru remains tense.

Reference to Army Group as Rebels Noted

MB2501094294 Maseru Radio Sesotho in English 0900 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Senior officials in the Lesotho Government have noted with concern reports by foreign news agencies that brand one of the two fighting army factions in the country as rebels. In a statement to the South African Broadcasting Service, SABC, and the BBC, the government has indicated that there is but one army in Lesotho,

the situation at present merely being that they are divided over whether the government should increase army salaries by 100 percent or not.

Botswana Minister Brokers Truce

MB2501112194 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Botswana's foreign minister, Legwaila wa Legwaila, has negotiated a truce between Lesotho's warring army factions in overnight talks. Lesotho's prime minister, Ntsu Mokhehle, said the two sides had agreed in principle to lay down their arms, but the situation had not yet been fully resolved. Mr. Legwaila, who was in the Lesotho capital on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, returned to Gaborone early this morning, leaving behind calm but tense conditions in Maseru. Labor and church organizations have called for a national stayaway from work tomorrow to protest against the death of three civilians, blamed on the government's mishandling of the crisis.

Factions Agree To Meet Government

MB2501150494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The warring factions in the Lesotho Army have agreed to stop fighting and meet the government for talks on settling their dispute. A government spokesman told a news conference in Maseru that the two sides were selecting delegates and that the talks were likely to extend over several days.

Earlier, Botswana helped to defuse the situation by intervening as mediator, and two Commonwealth representatives have been sent to Maseru.

Malawi

Government Urged To Investigate Minister's Death

MB2401190794 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Newspapers in Malawi are stepping up the pressure on the government to set up a commission of inquiry into the deaths of three ministers and an MP 10 years ago. The campaign to establish the exact circumstances in which the ministers died has taken off since the referendum on multiparty democracy last year. The government says it was a simple car accident, but last week the issue was in the headlines again when a retired policeman confessed that he had been involved. Today, the opposition MALAWI DEMOCRAT newspaper also jumped onto the band wagon, saying it has talked to a former political prisoner who saw the four men just hours before they disappeared. On the line to Lilongwe, Robin White asked the paper's editor Charles Simango

how far they were getting with their campaign to establish a commission of inquiry.

[Begin recording] [Simango] We think we are making progress. The information is there—most of it—but the problem now is to get documented evidence, but the people who were actually involved are speaking up now. Most of them have been retired, of course, some top officials who actually gave the orders, about two, they have died. One of them died about five years ago, that was one of the top police officials.

[White] And he is dead?

[Simango] Yes, he is dead.

[White] And what you want to happen next?

[Simango] Well, the business can be done at the moment [words indistinct] just to see this commission of inquiry put into place. I think after it has come into place, I think, you know, evidence can start rolling out, and after that people will know the truth. People still believe, we believe as journalists as well, that it wasn't an ordinary accident, so what matters is knowing the truth, but as long as there isn't that commission of inquiry, everything we are hearing is not official.

[White] Now, the latest thing that you printed in your newspaper is the story of a former detainee who claimed that he saw these four dead ministers in detention the night before.

[Simango] Yes, Machipisa Munthali last week testified to this newspaper that he was given clothes belonging to the late Dick Matenje. The guard who gave him the clothes told him that the three ministers and one member of Parliament had been detained overnight at Mikuyo prison, and at that time they had been released. So, the late Dick Matenje had left these clothes behind, which the guard decided to give Machipisa Munthali to use, since he has been in prison for quite a long time, he has served 29 years. So, Machipisa had no choice, he used the clothes for about two years although they were oversized.

[White] So, he wore the clothes of one of the dead people?

[Simango] Yes.

[White] How far is your newspaper using all this just to try and embarrass the government?

[Simango] Well, if it was just trying to embarrass the government, I think this could be the least that we could go for, there are worse things.

[White] How do you mean?

[Simango] Well, this is just one of the incidents. It so happens that the people who died here were top government officials, you know, three cabinet ministers and one member of parliament. Well, that is bad enough, but people have disappeared, we know of people with no

names, hundreds of them, they have just disappeared. We have letters, we receive letters here, others newspapers too, that so and so disappeared in 1972, so and so disappeared here, and up to this time we still find people that have been found, say, in rivers; you know, bundled into sack. You find a dead body in a river up to this point.

[White] But to what extent are you acting? Like a newspaper, investigating or to what extent? Are you acting as an organ for the opposition?

[Simango] I think the line there is very clear. We don't politicize this, we don't. [end recording]

Mozambique

Minister Meets Canadian Official, Views Election Issues

MB2501094994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto met with (Christian Stewart), Canadian secretary of state for Latin America and Africa, who is currently visiting this country. The two officials exchanged views on the latest developments in Mozambique's democratization process.

At that meeting, Justice Minister Ali Dauto briefed the Canadian official on electoral process preparations and noted that significant progress was made recently with the announcement of the members who will make up the National Elections Commission and the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat.

In turn, (Christian Stewart) announced that his country is willing to provide support for Mozambique's peace and national reconciliation efforts. The two officials also discussed the possibility that Canada may contribute toward the electoral process trust fund [preceding two words in English].

Renamo's Dhlakama To Visit South Africa, U.S.

MB2501115494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The Voice of America reported that Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, is to begin a three-day visit to South Africa on 29 January. Radio Mozambique, however, learned from a Renamo source this morning that no date has been set yet for the Renamo leader's visit to South Africa. In the interview he granted to that radio station, Dhlakama said his visits to South Africa and other southern African countries are intended to help build a climate of postwar trust with the political parties and governments of those countries. The Renamo leader plans to visit the United States in the second half of February.

Renamo Political Adviser for Nampula Province Resigns

MB2501095794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jun 94

[Text] (Mateus Mufambira), the political adviser appointed by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to Nampula Province, has resigned from his post. He described his appointment as defamatory.

NOTICIAS reports that (Mateus Mufambira) has sent a letter to President Joaquim Chissano asking him to remove him from that post in his capacity as the official responsible for appointing persons to such posts. In his letter, (Mateus Mufambira) says he was appointed without Renamo consulting him beforehand concerning his availability. He also says he has never been a Renamo sympathizer or member.

Carvalho Pensado, political adviser to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, told NOTICIAS that he cannot understand such hypocrisy on the part of (Mateus Mufambira). Pensado added that (Mufambira's) appointment came as a result of previous contacts and that (Mufambira) himself had expressed a willingness to occupy that post.

(Mateus Mufambira) is a teacher at Primeiro de Maio Preuniversity School in Nampula. He was born in Buzi, in Sofala Province.

Malawi Young Pioneers Seek Political Asylum in Zimbabwe

MB2401175194 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 94 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Malawi Young Pioneers Seek Political Asylum in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] The Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reported yesterday that the Zimbabwean authorities announced over the weekend that a group of Malawian nationals, allegedly members of the "Young Pioneers" are seeking political asylum in Zimbabwe.

Commissar for Refugees Samuel Mhiribidi has confirmed the presence of Malawian citizens in Harare, but he said that he does not know whether they belong to the "Young Pioneers" group because none of them presented themselves as a member of this organization. Mhiribidi said that there are some who have not yet presented themselves to the authorities, but some Malawian nationals residing here have told us that the aforementioned persons are members of the "Young Pioneers".

Until last month, the "Young Pioneers" were the youth wing of President Kamuzu Banda's Malawi Congress Party, one of the most feared organizations in Malawi.

Charles Kadama Manga, head of consular services in the Malawian Embassy in Harare, told LUSA that despite

the fact that he does not have details on the aforementioned people, it seems "unreasonable" to him that they are seeking political asylum in Zimbabwe, adding that the Malawian authorities, including President Banda, have appealed to the Pioneers to return to Malawi, promising that they would not be tried for their crimes.

About 7,000 Pioneers took refuge in the bush following violent clashes between the group and the Malawi Army that broke out after two soldiers were shot dead.

The commissar for refugees has favored the decision to receive the group, stating that it is the country's policy to shelter people who flee their countries alleging political persecution. Mhiribidi said that the OAU Convention stipulates that granting refugee status does not mean hostility toward one's country of origin.

The announcement of the presence of "Young Pioneers" in Zimbabwe comes less than one week after the Mozambican and Malawian Governments agreed on the repatriation of members of this organization who had penetrated the Mozambican territory.

The "Young Pioneers" entered Mozambique from the Milange border area in Zambezia Province, heading for Tete Province. It is believed that they headed for Tete because it is the last province before reaching Zimbabwe.

Malawi has a border with the Mozambican Provinces of Niassa, Zambezia and Tete, and out of these only Tete has a border with Zimbabwe.

The agreement on the repatriation of the "Pioneers" from our country followed a request by the Malawian authorities, after talks between the Joint Defense and Security Commission of the two countries.

Pademo Leader Calls Fumo's Jeque 'Racist'

*MB2501111494 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
16 Jan 94 p 9*

["Letter" by Mozambique Democratic Party President Wehia Monakacho Ripua: "Jeque is a racist, a dangerous Mozambican, and is not well health-wise"]

[Text] I read with a great deal of interest the interview that Dr. Carlos Jeque granted DOMINGO and that was carried in this newspaper's 9 January edition. Dr. Jeque took wrong, dry [secas], and groundless stands in the course of that interview. He went as far as to say that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government is placing blacks in the state apparatus while showing hostility to coloreds.

Personally, I would prefer not to touch this issue of blacks and coloreds, because I view all of them as Mozambicans; however, Dr. Jeque's views force me to say something about it.

The fact is that the majority of Mozambican citizens are black and that reality cannot be denied in any way. Hurt whoever it may, blacks are in the majority. In view of

that, it is not and it will not be anything extraordinary to see many blacks working in the state apparatus. The extraordinary thing was that most officials in the state apparatus used to be whites, Indians, and coloreds when the late President Samora Machel headed the government and even some years after President Joaquim Chissano had taken over that post.

Those officials were and are part of the minority in relation to the country's blacks, but none of them protested it. Blacks did not have the right to say anything. Their sole spokesman was the late President Samora Machel, who was surrounded, dominated, and guided by the lot mentioned above. Under those circumstances, the country promptly fell into misery because none of them had any interest whatever in serving the Mozambican people. Eighty percent of the Mozambican economy is in the hands of the Indian section of society and those citizens are only interested in helping their own people. They have no interest in seeing the country develop. Their sole interest is money, and part of that money is already abroad, which is of no benefit at all to this country.

It will be a good thing for Dr. Carlos Jeque to grasp immediately that when the Mozambican people, Africa, and the whole world see that the majority of senior officials in the state apparatus are blacks they are satisfied because, given that blacks are in the majority, it is only legitimate that they should govern the country. This is no racist view, and it is not intended as an attack on other Mozambicans.

Dr. Carlos Jeque has a superiority complex in relation to the black person. If that is the case, then I am sorry for him.

It is completely unjust that a social minority should make up the majority of senior officials in the state apparatus. That is unacceptable. I am only too aware that there are some (very few) blacks who have been assimilated by the colonial government and who regard themselves as whites. Those are the people who continue to this day shamelessly to defend a return of colonialism to this country.

In concrete terms, what exactly is it that Dr. Jeque wants? Would he like whites, Indians, or coloreds to be put in the state apparatus instead? Would he like to see a return to the times when a Mozambican team sent abroad would be confused with an European or Asian team because it would always be made up of whites, Indians, and coloreds? If such a team included a black person, that person was bound to be the bodyguard of the team's leader. Dr. Carlos Jeque: Such situations did really happen and should not be repeated.

By the same token, you cannot demand, for instance, that the senior officials in the Portuguese state apparatus be black Portuguese citizens. Neither can you demand that in the United States, Great Britain, France, and so forth. To me, it is absurd to deny a government of the majority.

Blacks are not racist here in Mozambique. Quite the contrary, in fact: They are against racism. Racism was instituted by the colonialists against our ancestors and it lasted to the day of our independence. When blacks defend themselves against racism today, the creators of racism turn around and accuse blacks of being racist. They want blacks to shut up so they can continue to stay on top and make blacks the usual targets for racism. Blacks will never agree to that, or they would never have fought for independence.

Mozambique's indigenous section of the population always came last during the entire colonial period. There were those who dreamed that, after independence from the Portuguese, the Indians and coloreds would take over and the blacks would continue to occupy the same place they did before independence. That type of dream is also in Dr. Jeque's mind. Dr. Jeque does not wish to see a government of black people because, in his opinion, black people have never known anything.

Our party, the Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo, fights and will always mercilessly fight that sort of mentality. Today, racists are going underground and are beginning to show their teeth. They act as though they are good people in a bid to regain the trust they lost among the indigenous population so they can attract votes during the elections.

Dr. Carlos Jeque has felt he has not been getting moral support from his colleagues in the Fumo leadership and other people because of his cynicism, vanity, and superiority complex. That was what caused his isolation and his subsequent resignation from his post as deputy Fumo chairman. Dr. Jeque is a half-hidden colored armed with a colonial mentality and racism against black persons. To me he is a dangerous Mozambican because of his racism.

At one point in his interview, Dr. Carlos Jeque said that "the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] had adopted an inflexible stand because it sought to get involved in a tug of war with another inflexible party, the government. That led to certain less informed political parties misreading those positions and leaning more toward Renamo."

That passage is false in its entirety. The group of eight unarmed parties understood quite well what they were doing. Renamo may be an armed party but it is in the opposition. Personally, I do not see Dr. Carlos Jeque as an opposition leader. To me Dr. Jeque is not well, health-wise. He always looks bothered. In view of that, it would be a good thing for him to give up on politics altogether and turn to simpler things.

My advice to those who are not satisfied with a majority government is that they should choose some country where they can live in happiness and leave in peace the majority government here in Mozambique. The majority in this country does not discriminate against, or show hostility to, the other sections of society. Dr. Carlos Jeque's views on the excessive placement of blacks in the

state apparatus and an alleged hostile behavior in relation to coloreds are purely and simply groundless.

Government, Renamo Officials Note Troop Confinement

MB2401193894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Another meeting of the General Peace Accord's Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] took place in the country's capital today. Edmundo Galiza Matos reports:

A very good evening, dear listeners! The peace process experienced new developments here in Maputo today. The General Peace Accord's CSC met, under the chairmanship of Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, to examine the confinement and demobilization of troops from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. The parties centered their discussions on delays allegedly being observed on the government side. The concern of the international community was conveyed by the respective ambassadors. Let us hear what Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the CSC, had to say on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Guebuza] We, the government, agree with the report presented by the president of the Cease-Fire Commission [words indistinct] delays in confining troops. The government evidently [words indistinct] made a move last week, confining more troops [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] Did the international community express any concern regarding delays [words indistinct]?

[Guebuza] The international community expressed concern over the delays observed and expressed satisfaction that [words indistinct] as well as a warning of the dangers that these delays in the implementation of the accord can represent [words indistinct] can jeopardize the elections date. But, obviously the [words indistinct] the last date for elections.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] delays [words indistinct]?

[Guebuza] We shall work [words indistinct] to prolong a situation of this nature.

[Correspondent] No money, no elections. This is what [words indistinct] Dhlakama said. What do you think of that?

[Guebuza] I think that we have to hold elections, taking into account the reality in the country, with our limitations, with our economic and financial [words indistinct]. The country does not have sufficient money [words indistinct]. We have to work in this way. Nothing can replace the stability of the country, particularly relating to money [words indistinct] additional financial

resources [words indistinct] and we have asked the international community to see whether it will carry out its promises to allow us to hold elections, without many difficulties.

[Correspondent] But, in your view, this statement [words indistinct] no money, no elections, [words indistinct] Renamo will not take part in elections. What does this mean for the government?

[Guebuza] It is dangerous [words indistinct]. We think that the important parties in this process should be moved by the objectives [words indistinct] respecting the freedom of men [words indistinct] and to advance to a situation of participation in economic process, without [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] [words indistinct] Renamo in elections?

[Guebuza] I hope Renamo will reflect on this demand. It cannot be used as a blackmail [words indistinct] our people want money but are aware that money can [words indistinct] with the country's stability. [end recording]

In turn, Renamo's Jose de Castro says his movement is not happy with delays by the government in confining troops and went so far as to propose that the international community should condemn the government for this delay.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Renamo is not happy because the government has slowed, I can even say halted, the confinement of its troops. We do not know the reasons which make the government act in this way. Accordingly, we propose that there should be a declaration condemning this action, because in the past when there were no justifiable reasons to condemn Renamo [words indistinct] if it was Renamo to delay or halt the confinement of troops, the whole world would be shouting at this time.

[Correspondent] This means Renamo wants the CSC to condemn the government delays?

[Castro] Exactly, exactly, exactly.

[Correspondent] The recent statement by Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama that without money, there will be no elections [words indistinct]?

[Castro] [Words indistinct] he was very clear when he said that with or without conditions, we shall participate in elections. This means that even with the difficulties that we are facing, with regard to logistics and transforming our movement into a party, our president has already said that we shall take part in elections [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] [question indistinct].

[Castro] [Words indistinct] without money, the statement has already been made [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Foreign NGO's Say UN Body Involved in Child Prostitution

MB2501112794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The independent MEDIAFAX publication reported today that in December of last year four foreign nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] in Mozambique protested to UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello that UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] personnel were allegedly involved in child prostitution in this country.

MEDIAFAX reports that the four NGO's come from the United Kingdom, the United States, Denmark, and Norway. Those organizations believe they have good reason to believe that some Unomoz soldiers are sexually exploiting children. Those organizations also noted that if such behavior is proven, then it is in violation of Article 34 of the Child Rights Convention.

Those organizations have called on UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello to take measures to investigate the matter and act to protect the children.

Unarmed Opposition Criticizes Frelimo, Renamo

MB2501064994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] The unarmed opposition political parties have accused the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, of having blatantly violated the letter and the spirit of Article 15 of the Electoral Law by appointing avowed Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Party and Renamo members to the National Elections Commission.

Article 15 of the Electoral Law states that the National Elections Commission will be made up of people whose professional and personal attributes will guarantee a balanced approach, objectivity, and independence in relation to all political parties.

The Radio Mozambique news desk has received a communique saying that, by appointing professed Frelimo and Renamo members to the National Elections Commission, the two former warring sides have created a precedent that may result in future violations of the Electoral Law. That document also says that such behavior creates the possibility and conditions for disagreements that could have unforeseeable consequences because it will hinder consensus within the National Elections Commission.

The unarmed opposition political parties further note that the government and Renamo are only worried about defending their parties' interests, thereby ensuring that there will not be honesty in the upcoming electoral process.

The communique issued by the unarmed opposition political parties also says that Renamo has shown

unprecedented opportunism and a lack of democratic spirit by grabbing the 13 seats in the Central Electoral Administration Technical Secretariat which had been reserved for all opposition parties. According to the unarmed opposition, by resorting to such behavior Renamo has tried to show that it heads the opposition, while making it clear that its much vaunted interest in democracy amounts to no more than a farce.

The unarmed opposition has also called on the Mozambican Government and Renamo to reconsider their stands and to abide by the Electoral Law.

The unarmed opposition political parties met in Maputo yesterday to assess what they describe as the impact of partisanship in the National Elections Commission and to discuss the composition of the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, STAE.

Report Assesses Army Pay, Other Issues in Cabo Delgado

MB2501125694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Yesterday's mutinies by demobilized soldiers in Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado Province, are but the latest in a series of such mutinies in that province alone. Chiure, Namialo, Ancuabe, and Montepuez District have already experienced similar demonstrations in the latter part of last year. Emilio Manhique reports:

[Begin recording] Dialogue averted the worst in Montepuez last week. The provincial government was forced to [word indistinct] team headed by the provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, DPCCN, so the demobilized soldiers could voice their grievances. Famine is the principal problem faced by the demobilized soldiers. The money they received when they demobilized is already gone. It is worth noting that they [word indistinct] pittance: A soldier receives a total of 150,000 meticals upon demobilization. That [words indistinct] 25,000 meticals per month.

The problem is that the majority of the demobilized troops know how to do nothing other than soldiering. Furthermore, they have become used to having the state look after them. Today they are faced with civilian life and they feel like castaways in a very turbulent sea. Obviously, they are again turning to the state for help because they see the state as their father. In fact, this was the expression I heard most from demobilized soldiers in Montepuez. They kept saying: The state is our father.

Pedro Seguro, the administrator for Montepuez, may never have thought he would have so many sons from a single delivery. On just one occasion, Seguro received 309 demobilized soldiers (?who had returned) from various parts of the country and who went to his office to ask for food. They informed him that when they were demobilized they were told that, in case of difficulties,

they could approach the administrator for help. Those soldiers keep calling the administrator, quote, our father, unquote.

Dialogue may have prevailed initially, but then it slid down to threats. The demobilized soldiers went to the administrator's house on more than nine occasions. They placed the administration building under siege and prevented work from being done. Under pressure, the administrator ordered the DPCCN to open its storehouses and distribute corn, cooking, beans, and hoes. The nongovernmental German Agrarian Action organization also supported those moves.

Two months later, though, the demobilized soldiers came back for more food. When the administrator told them that the storehouses were empty, they demanded that he hand over the corn owned by Lomaco [Lonrho [London Rhodesia]-Mozambique Agroindustrial Company] and Agricultural Products Marketing Company, Agricom, among other companies. The administrator made it clear that he did not have the authority to do that, whereupon the demobilized soldiers threatened to go on mutiny if a provincial government team did not go to Montepuez to hear their complaints. This was precisely the atmosphere that we found in Montepuez last week, but that time, at least, dialogue prevailed.

Provincial DPCCN Director (Julai) invited the demobilized soldiers to visit the DPCCN's storehouses so they could see for themselves that there was no food. He promised that they would receive some as soon as there was some food. Good sense won the day on that occasion but we were left with the abiding impression that the matter had only been temporarily put off.

The problem of demobilized soldiers in Montepuez, as in many other parts of the country, is a powder keg waiting to blow up. Though UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has proposed it, I fail to see how an increase in compensation pay, from the equivalent of six months to 24 months, can help solve the problem. It will be just another palliative measure.

Moreover, such mutinies only make it all the more pressing for the Reintegration Commission, Core, to start operating as soon as possible. Civilian society must also be given a say concerning this matter. Let the opposition political parties neither fold their arms nor seek gains from this situation just because they may think this is the Mozambique Liberation Front Party's problem alone. When the forecast 80,000 soldiers have been demobilized and they continue to face problems rejoining civilian life, then we see that today's mutinies are but child play. These desperate and forgotten men are capable of causing much worse trouble. [end recording]

Swaziland

Premier Meets Taiwan's Deputy Foreign Minister

MB2501070394 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 25 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Phindile Simelane]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Prince Mbilini yesterday welcomed the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Sieou-Je Hoang [name and title as published] and his delegation to the Kingdom. The delegation will be holding their 1994 Regional ambassadors' meeting in the country.

The Prime Minister said this signifies the strong bonds of friendship that exists between the two countries and "the trust and confidence the government and the Republic of China and Taiwan place on us. The friendship of our two countries dates back when Swaziland attained her independence in 1968 and ever since, has grown from strength to strength."

He further extended regards to the Chinese Government for the contributions they made towards the preservation of the country's heritage through the building of King Sobhuza II Memorial Hall at Lobamba. "This is a greatest gift to the Swazi Nation, for King Sobhuza II is held in the highest esteem by the people of this country," he said.

Furthermore, the Premier thanked the Chinese government for the assistance rendered to the people of Swaziland and economic co-operation existing between the two-countries. "Your Agricultural Mission continues to play an important role in improving the farming standard of local farmers despite the prolonged severe drought we continue to experience," he stated.

The two governments last week signed an agreement amounting to E[Emalangen] 3m[million] to boost agriculture. The money will help farmers obtain loans from the Swaziland Savings and Development Bank.

The Premier, on behalf of the nation, thanked the Chinese government for their generosity during the time when in dire need. The Chinese government contributed twice to the Disaster Relief Force to help starving victims of the ravaging drought and again when the nation was celebrating the Silver Jubilee. They donated financially and materially. The Premier promised that Swaziland would continue to support the government of the Republic of China in the international forum in search for peace.

Zimbabwe

Vice President Intervenes in Party Power Struggle

MB2501064594 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 24 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's ruling party, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front], has begun a nationwide restructuring exercise in the run-up to the election of provincial officials and the full national party congress later this year. But the exercise has uncovered divisions and personality clashes and rivalries within the party at the local level. One of the worst scabbles has been in Masvingo Province, where rival government ministers and their followers have been involved in a good two months of mudslinging, but now the party top brass is stepping in to heal the rift, as Rachel Rawlings reports from Harare:

[Begin Rawlings recording] The vice president, Simon Muzenda, has called for an end to what he called this nonsense about factions and ordered the two sides to sit down and thrash out their differences. The bickering is between Minister of Mines Eddison Zvobgo and Provincial Governor Josiah Hungwe, supported by Minister of Higher Education Stanislaus Mudenge. They and their followers have been battling for control of ZANU in Masvingo since October, accusing each other of being political (?upstarts) bent on hijacking the party.

Mr. Muzenda's peace effort didn't appear to get off to a good start. At yesterday's meeting governor Hungwe's supporters turned up in force, but only managed to [words indistinct] faction. There are rumors in the Mashonaland West. A false rape charge brought against the local party candidate could have been politically motivated, while Manicaland Provincial congress had to be postponed because some delegates claimed local party elections had been rigged. In the eastern town of Mutare, the party restructuring exercise was postponed because of apathy amongst eligible delegates, and there have also been problems in Matabeleland.

Despite the widespread local bickering, the party's hierarchy has until recently made little comment. It appears Mr. Muzenda who comes from Masvingo, had intervened in a row there to prevent a coordinated attack from provincial level against the national hierarchy. There were reports of a secret meeting between one of the Masvingo factions and a local politician from Matabeleland, where they discussed lack of development in the two provinces, and the formation of a common front to push the government to provide more resources. Mr. Muzenda criticized such talk as very dangerous, saying what it really means is the government, which you are part of, has done nothing and, therefore, should be removed. It appears the party doesn't mind local scabbles, but when dissents threaten those at the top, something has to be done. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Soldiers Comment on Events Tied to Ex-Prime Minister

AB2401143294 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
24 Jan 94 p 3

[Article by Charles Bede]

[Text] Soldiers wearing red berets deployed some 200 meters along the road leading to former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara's residence in Cocody District, Abidjan, could not hide their indignation at President Bedie's provocative acts towards the former prime minister, particularly, his admirers, who had gone in large numbers from the airport to Cocody. "Mr. Reporter, we disapprove of President Bedie's behavior, which violates freedom of movement. You may write what you wish. We are forced to obey orders but things cannot continue this way. Ouattara is free to receive anybody he wants. Anyway, we support him this time."

This statement was made to us in Cocody on 22 January by a group of soldiers who were about to spray tear gas on Ouattara's close relatives and unwavering supporters near his residence. These soldiers, who were forced to carry out their dirty job on 22 January, looked glum.

Bedie's action has only increased Ouattara's popularity. It has especially given us an insight into the dangers of division within the Army, because judging from our observations that day, the soldiers are not all on Bedie's side. One should therefore beware of committing any political blunders that could be detrimental to us all.

Ghana

Rawlings, Beninese Official Discuss Togo, Liberia

AB2401204094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, today held discussions with Benin's foreign minister, Mr. Sossou [title and name as heard], at the Castle, Osu. They discussed the situation in Togo and Liberia. Briefing newsmen on deliberations between the president and the Benin foreign minister, Ghana's foreign affairs minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, maintained that the situation in Togo is an internal crisis. He said it is the view of Ghana that the Togolese Government, by shutting the door in the face of opposition and by brutalizing the Togolese people, has created a situation whereby the people are ready to fight against oppression. Dr. Asamoah said that President Rawlings feels that the Togolese authorities must create the right political and psychological atmosphere in the country.

On the question of Togolese refugees in Ghana, Dr. Asamoah said under international conventions, it would be incorrect for the country to send them back. The authorities will, however, make sure that Ghana is not

used by some asylum seekers to raise tension between her and Togo. Dr. Asamoah said it is unfortunate that Togo always adopts an attitude that prevents it from looking into itself to solve problems, but uses Ghana as a smooth screen.

Mr. Sossou said in his capacity as chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], President Soglo, in collaboration with the other leaders in the West African subregion, would try to resolve differences between Ghana and Togo. What is needed, he said, is goodwill and understanding by the two nations. Benin's foreign minister said he visited Togo last Tuesday [18 January] to collect information on the dispute between Ghana and Togo to enable President Soglo to see how best the problem can be solved.

Commentary Welcomes Foreign Minister's Warning to Togo

AB2401171994 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Commentary by Mike Bempong]

[Text] Relations between Ghana and Togo over the last couple of years have been anything but cordial and friendly. They have been characterized by border clashes, border incursions, mutual suspicions, Togolese accusations of subversion, Ghanaian denials of such accusations, refugee problems, maltreatment of Ghanaians in Togo, and so on and so forth. These issues have dominated and poisoned the relationship between the two neighboring countries to the extent that people on either side of the border have begun to see them as normal. But for two countries which share such deep historical, ethnic, and economic ties there is hardly anything normal about this state of affairs.

It is indeed shameful that the great potential that exists for subregional cooperation and collaboration for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries is being allowed to go to waste. To be fair, however, it must be said that the Ghana Government over the years has taken one initiative after the other with the view to achieving the reversal of the present status quo. These initiatives, including the setting up of a Joint Ghana-Togo Border Demarcation Commission [and] the conclusion of the quadripartite agreements, have not been appreciated by the Togolese authorities. Rather, they eventually subverted them in one way or the other. Year after year, the Togolese authorities continue to blame Ghana for all their internal problems and woes. The latest in the seemingly unending string of Togolese accusations against Ghana were actually accompanied by unacceptable levels of aggression against Ghanaians and Ghanaian property. It may never be known how many innocent Ghanaian lives were lost through this unprovoked aggression by the Togolese security agencies. But, certainly, no responsible government can continue to look on unconcerned as its national and property are subjected to unprovoked aggression.

It is in this light that last Friday's [21 January] news conference has been welcomed by Ghanaians even though some consider that the time for action is long overdue. The Togolese authorities need to take the foreign minister's advice seriously that any new unprovoked aggression will be met with commensurate response. Ghanaians, it appears, are being taken for granted by our neighbors simply because we are peaceful and peace-loving and we want to concentrate our time and energies on the development of our motherland. This should not however be misconstrued to mean we lack the capacity for self-defense or our government is incapable of protecting its nationals and their property. Let the Togolese authorities be advised to settle down to constructively resolving their own internal conflicts through democratic means rather than looking for enemies where none exist.

Guinea

Ghanaians Reportedly Ransack Embassy in Conakry

AB2501102794 *Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] In Guinea, about 30 Ghanaians ransacked the premises of the Ghana Embassy and Ghana Airways in Conakry this morning to protest the cancellation of their repatriation by the Ghanaian ambassador. Two Ghana Airways employees were slightly injured by the demonstrators who damaged the airline's computer before dispersing. According to a Ghana Embassy official, the repatriation by boat of Ghanaians living in Guinea, which was scheduled for yesterday, had to be canceled at the last minute by the ambassador because the government had not given its approval.

Nigeria

Abacha Urges Industrialists To Support Economic Program

AB2401174994 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has called on industrialists to assist the government in its economic recovery program through promotion of the productive sector, especially the non-oil sector. Gen. Abacha made the call in a message to the end of the Seventh Joint Domestic Trade Fair in Maiduguri. Patrick Owezor has the details.

[Begin recording] In the message read by the state military administrator, Group Captain Ibrahim Dada, Gen. Abacha called on Nigerians to look inwards in view of the deep economic recession in the country. He said the present administration was keen in restoring the economy back on a sound footing within the shortest possible time. The head of state said the attempt to reactivate the economy could be seen in the steps already

taken by the federal government to keep the value of the naira at 22 naira to the dollar, the prohibition of the activities of the parallel market, and the review of other monetary regulations. He assured Nigerians that effective implementation of this year's budget would be pursued to the letter. The head of state then called on all and sundry to give their full cooperation, solidarity, and unflinching support to the federal government and its policies and programs. He hoped that the entrepreneurs seize the opportunity of the fair to make contact and business connections that would enable them to acquire capital, markets, and technology for the enhancement of their business. Gen. Abacha commended the governments of Bauchi, Borno, Adamawa, Taraba, and Yobe states for harnessing their resources to organize the fair. [end recording]

ECOMOG Commander Comments on Enforcing Peace Accord

AB2401183894 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] The field commander of the West African peace-keeping force in Liberia, Major General John Inienger, says ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] may enforce disarmament if the warring factions continue to disregard the terms of last year's Cotonou peace accord. Gen. Inienger stated this while addressing airport correspondents in Lagos. He said the inability of the parties to respect the peace agreement was prolonging the conflict.

Abiola Predicts 'Rapid End' to Abacha Regime

AB2501083894 *Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Lagos, 24 Jan (AFP)—Nigerian presidential candidate Moshood Abiola, generally believed to have won [the] elections last June before the results were annulled, has predicted a rapid end to General Sani Abacha's military regime. Abacha's government will soon meet the same ends as those of General Ibrahim Babangida and Ernest Shonekan, his predecessors, Abiola was reported as saying by the independent Lagos daily GUARDIAN on Monday.

Abacha came to power in November last year following the collapse of Babangida's eight-year regime in August and the short-lived government of Shonekan, an unelected civilian former premier.

"Any nation that does not have the chance of choosing those who lead them is a slave nation," Abiola added. Abiola, a millionaire Muslim who headed the Social Democratic Party's presidential bid for power, explained why he had not led an open rebellion against the cancelling of the presidential election result. "I am not mad enough to fight with the sword. To be president you have to be alive. I want to stay alive to govern Nigeria and solve its mounting problems," Abiola said.

Abiola branded Abacha's regime "anti-democratic and illegitimate" when he returned to Nigeria at the end of December after leaving for a "rest" in Britain.

Companies To Pay Fees Toward Educational Development

AB2501113694 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] All companies in the country are now expected to start paying the compulsory 2 percent tax towards educational development. Education Minister, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, announced this in Gboko, Benue State, at a reception organized in his honor by the Yamgba Development Association. NTA Makurdi correspondent, John Gbateman has the report:

[Gbateman] Education Minister Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, who announced other plans to sanitize the education sector, said books will be supplied freely to primary schools in the country. He said the arrangements had been concluded to pay all outstanding salaries arrears of primary school teachers. Dr. Ayu explained however, that local governments that will seek federal allocations but fail to pay teachers' salary will have their allocations deducted at source. The education minister further warned that any officer who diverts money meant for educational development, will henceforth be dismissed from service with immediate effect. These measures he said, are aimed at saving education from collapse and at restoring sanity in the sector. Dr. Ayu reaffirmed his ministry's determination to make education for all by the year 2000, a reality.

The chairman of education, Chief (Denen Topi), urged the minister to use his position to reshape education in the country. He also appealed to the minister to look into the issue of brain drain to save the future of Nigerian children. Dr. Ayu and the minister of state for education, Alhaji Wada Nas, who accompanied him on the trip, was presented with souvenirs.

Sierra Leone

Government Troops Recapture RUF Stronghold in Kenema

AB2501094194 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] (Noma-Farmer), which was recently the stronghold of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels, has been recaptured by the 3d, 4th, and 6th Battalions of the Republic of Sierra Leone's Military Forces, SLMF, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Conte. According to military sources, the combined troops from Kono, Daru, and Jojoima, took the rebels by surprise through (Kapendembu) into Fayama. The government troops are now in complete control of the entire (Nomo) chiefdom as well as Joru in the (Dora) chiefdom, and Fiama in the Tonkia chiefdom in the Kenema District, SLENA reports.

Rebels Kill About 100 Civilians in Bo Region

AB2501100194 Paris AFP in English 0148 GMT 25 Jan 94

[Text] Freetown, 25 Jan (AFP)—Rebel forces have killed about 100 civilians and razed several villages to the ground in attacks on the Bo region since the beginning of the month, military sources said here Monday. Villagers have fled the region in Sierra Leone in panic after rebels from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) attacked eight towns in the past three weeks.

Eyewitnesses told AFP here that some of the rebels boys aged 10 to 17 but were heavily armed and had no hesitation in torturing victims. Government forces a year ago re-captured the eight villages, located 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of the capital Freetown, and have maintained overall their control in the area despite the recent attacks, the military sources reported.

Togo

Revised Prices for Cotton, Cocoa, Coffee Outlined

AB2401152894 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh signed a series of decrees yesterday on the readjustment of the purchasing prices of some agricultural products. For the period between 1987 and 1994, and as of 22 January, the purchasing prices of unpicked cotton have been revised as follows:

First grade unpicked cotton: 110 CFA francs per kilo; second grade cotton: 95 CFA francs per kilo.

For cocoa, the purchasing prices have been revised as follows:

Premium first grade cocoa: 365 CFA francs per kilo; first grade cocoa: 85 CFA francs per kilo; second grade cocoa: 60 CFA francs per kilo.

The rates for commercialization loans in relation to the value of the products are as follows:

Premium first grade cocoa: 366,283 CFA per tonne; first grade cocoa: 108,847 CFA francs per tonne; second grade cocoa: 88,144 CFA francs per tonne.

The other decrees stipulate that for the 1993-1994 harvest season, the purchasing prices of coffee have been revised as follows as of 22 January:

Robusta: 200 CFA francs per kilo; Arabica: 205 CFA francs per kilo.

The rates for commercialization loans in relation to the value of the products to be paid to the Togo Agricultural Produce Office are as follows:

Robusta: 232, 715 CFA francs per tonne; Arabica: 237,677 CFA francs per tonne.

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